B.S.A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 271— BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED, 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
28 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
5 Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12 „	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,353
19 „	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,847
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £42.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £18.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th Nov	MADURA ..	8,075
10th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,278
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

Early Dec.	SICILIA*	Straits, China, Japan.
22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
1926		
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

18th Nov.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
20th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
21st „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
23rd „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
25th „	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard, Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa.	5848	15th Nov.	25th Nov
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
x Penang Maru.	K. Ishii	5214	15th Dec.	20th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	5083	17th Dec	26th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Hamburg Maru	K. Orihara	5220	10 Nov.	24 Nov.
Sumatra Maru	I. Kawasaki	5,863	25 Nov.	9 Dec.
*Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5,850	11 Dec.	25 Dec.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,363	15 Dec.	3 Jan

* Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "OSHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viy), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying ever the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-day with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.

DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.

Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.

Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Medan	Djocja	Pontianak
Bandjarmasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tiilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

K. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED: 1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over .. .. Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—

S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents For Gujrat, Kathiawar.
Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co.,
Opposite Telegraph Office,
Residency Road, Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street CALCUTTA.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi, Nagpur
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROP. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMPA

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF
SPECIAL
CONCESSIONRATES
IN OUR
CLASSIFIED SHORT
ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two AGRICULTURIST EXPERT for an Independent State. Apply with two annas Ticket to the MANAGER, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, DELHI.
A R2152

A TONCE FOR A FIRM IN BANGALORE, CANVASSERS everywhere for Tea. Salary Rs. 35/- or Commission. Cash security Rs. 30 essential. Apply Box No. 1087, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2177

WANTED—A GOAN MANAGER for Hotel. Applicant should have good experience of hotel management and should be of strictly sober habits, honest and reliable. Good knowledge of English essential. Apply stating age, qualifications, and salary required to C. F. BRAGANZA, Braganza & Sons Hotel, LAHORE.
A R2176

WANTED.—An ENGINEER, conversant with sugar machinery of all description, able to take charge of a cane crushing Plant. Apply with copies of testimonial and lowest salary expected, to the PROPRIETOR, The Ganga Deshi Sugar Factory, Buxar.
A 24453

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TO PIECEGOODS IMPORTERS and MERCHANTS—Educated young man with practical experience in the line seeks EMPLOYMENT (except) in Bombay). Deccan or Madras preferred. Apply Box No. 1085 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
B R2171

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Big SHOPS in Rawal Buildings, Lamington Road, opposite N Powell and Co.
C R2027

PERSONAL.

GRATEFUL THANKS to LEMON CREAM from Popular Pharmacy, Grant Road for curing my unbearable headache, brain fag and sleeplessness Ganpatrao.
P R2172

PROFESSION.

SAFE and SURE CURE for DEBILITY of any name and nature. Particulars FREE under cover. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P R2131

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—SLEEPING PARTNER, investing Rs. 15,000 in irrigated farm, first lien of 6 per cent. on profits Good facilities. Box No. 1086 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle".
R R2173

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT EXAMINATIONS.—TUITION given to candidates for these examinations, by British Experts at moderate cost. Pass guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R24391

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion..Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9/19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th November, 1925, at 5-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st March, 1925.
2.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his/their remuneration.
4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, 1925, to WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
(Sd.) PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 14th November, 1925.
C24460

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGOES per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "TAMBA MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 15th November, 1925, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. CHIMANLAL DAYABHAI has retired from the partnership firm of Chandulal Khimchand in which our client and Dulabchand Vastachand were partners and which firm was carrying on business at Mirza Street, Parsi Gully, in imitation pearls, as from the 1st of Kartak Sud 1982. The said business will be carried on as from the 1st of Kartak Sud 1982 by the said Dulabchand Vastachand, who will be entitled to recover outstandings due to that firm and pay the debts thereof and our client the said Chimanlal Dayabhai has nothing to do with the business of the said firm as from the 1st of Kartak Sud 1982.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1925.
C24461 MADHAVJI & Co.,

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the Bir Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, (in Liquidation).

MORARJI GOKULDAS DEVJI ..... Petitioner.
N. H. MOOS ..... Official Liquidator.

THE CREDITORS of the Bir Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, (in Liquidation), are hereby required on or before the 31st day of January, 1926, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the Undersigned, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, or in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before the said debts are proved.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1925.
N. H. MOOS,
Official Liquidator.
C24450

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Coy., Solicitors, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 2 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at "Rati Lodge" Winter Road, Malabar Hill, the household furniture rich cut glassware, etc., lying in the bungalow, comprising very valuable carved blackwood furniture with gold brocade lining English Louis the XIV furniture with velvet lining, a large English clock by "McCabe" strikes quarter, half and three-quarter and chimes under glass case, one sweet-toned rosewood grand piano by "Knake" a first rate full-sized slate Billiard table by "John Roberts" with balls, cues, lamps etc., complete, very valuable old china vases and curiosities, old English pictures and oleographs, one "Godrej" iron safe with stand, one set of Encylopedia Britannica, gun sexonal book cases, almyrahs, single and double bedsteads, one gas water boiler, teapoys, rich English velvet, Persian and Indian carpets, also English leather furniture such as sofas, chairs, coaches, etc., etc.

One 10/12 H. P.—4-seater—4 cylinder—"Citroen" touring car in good order.
One 12/15 H. P.—5-seater—4 cylinder—"Citroen" Landaulette motor car in very good order.
One 30/40 H. P.—2-seater—"Hudson"—4 cylinder—motor car with Dicky Seat the back.
One 15/20 H. P.—"Siddeley Deasy" Landaulette with silent Knight engine in good condition.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JACKERIA MASJID STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 30th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account of the concerned.

All that piece of land or ground Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate at Jackeria Masjid Street, admeasuring about 203 square yards and registered under Collector's New No. 1609, New Survey No. 1323 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 1130, Mandvi Division and by the Municipality Under B Ward No. 498, Street No. 328-330 and which said premises are bounded on the East by Jackeria Musjid Street, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the sweeper's passage, and the property of Amina, wife of Goolam Mohamed Nalkhandye and others and on the South by the property of Ahmed Haji Kaderina.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Gandhy and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CINEMA OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF CINEMA FILMS.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parekh Street, near West-End Cinema, near Charni Road Junction, in the godown of Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldass by order of the concerned:—

A large lot of Cinema Films, such as "Modern Musketeers," "Monicans of Paris"; "Mystery of Mount Flowery"; "Jerusalem Delivered"; "Italian Soldier"; "Torpedoing of Oceania"; "Daughter of Storm"; "Race for Death"; "Ten Years After"; "Doctor's Wife"; "Gentlemen of the Jury"; etc., etc.

Full particulars of films are published in the printed catalogues which can be had at the Auctioneer's Rooms.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT OLD KHANDALA ROAD, LONAVLA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esqr., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and the Effects of Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri and with the consent of the 1st mortgagee, Mr Manchubhai Kasturchand Zaveri and another and the 2nd mortgagee Mr. Raghunath Anand Bele and in pursuance of the order of the Insolvency Court, dated 31st day of July 1925, free from the said mortgage incumbrance. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th November 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the Insolvent and of the mortgagees in the immoveable property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of hilly land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Lonavla in Taluka Mawal, Zilla Poona, in the Registration District of Poona, Sub-District of Mawal, area 7404 1/2 square yards or thereabouts or 1 acre and 21 gunthas, bearing Survey No 177E, Entry No. 245, bearing H Ward No. 63, bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the Old Khandala Road, South by the property of Shariff Dewji Kanji, East by the property formerly of Awabai Dinshaw Shapurji Dallas and others but now of Ramkrishna Narayan Gore, and West by the property of Sakinabai wife of Mahomedbhai Husein bhai.

The above bungalow furniture will be sold in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Muljee Pradhan and Pereira, Solicitors, at their office at Examiner Press Building, Dalal Street Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KHET WADI BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Motilal Varajdas the Transferee of Mortgage dated the 9th day of June 1920 made between Dr. Badrudin Abdul Karim Lukmani and Mrs. Lukmani of the first part Sitaramdas Guru Gangadasji the Executor of the will of the deceased Balakdas Guru Shankerdas of the second part and Mr. Motilal Varajdas of the third part and on account and at the risk of Jankidas Guru Balakdas the present owner of the property, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th November 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Mortgage dated 14th August 1913 and the said Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement (109) one hundred and nine square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon and commonly known as Hanuman Temple assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No 2083 Street Nos. 15 and 19 Collector's New Survey No. 5530 all which premises are situate at and on the South side of the Khetwady Back Road and Falkland Road First Cross Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Dhunbai widow of Parsi Rustomji, on or towards the West by the property of Khoja Hassam Pradhan, on or towards the North by property of Khoja Chandabhai and on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Back Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage, at their office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

THE PRICE SHE PAID
STARRING
ALMA RUBENS
and
FRANK MAYO.
The GOOFY AGE
FEATURING
GLEN TRYON
PATHE GAZETTE
Time: 6, 8 & 10 p. m.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ONE MORE WEEK! ONE MORE WEEK!!
At Public Request.
The Gorgeous-Splendour Film
SWAPNA SUNDARI
OR
THE BRAHMIN'S DREAM
PRODUCED BY KRISHNA FILMS CO. BOMBAY.
Will be Screened
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road.
Moderate Rates and Usual Time

THIS WEEK SHOWING
ROYAL ART STUDIO'S MAGIC FILM
THE MAGICIAN OF BENGAL
FIRST SHOW AT 5 P. M.
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAON

If you seek Market
FOR YOUR GOODS
IN THE PROVINCE OF
Behar and Orissa
ADVERTISE
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SEARCHLIGHT
BECAUSE
It is the most influential, popular and largely circulated paper in the Province
AND
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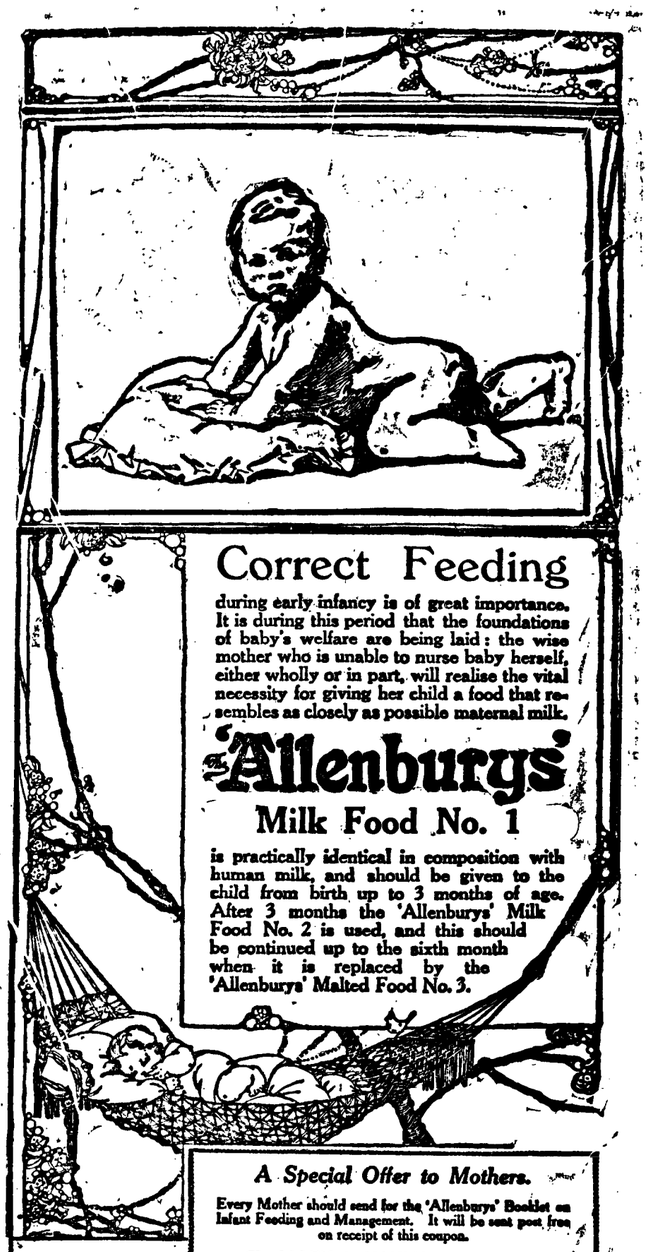

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during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

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Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

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Mrs. .....

.....
will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Post this Coupon To-day

A SLUGGISH LIVER,

IS the cause of irritability and depression the fore-runners of anaemia and debility. You cannot revitalise your system and disperse that sluggishness by taking crude mineral salt purgatives, it is a TONIC that you need. "KUTNOW" Powder is the finest tonic for a sluggish liver and a congested alimentary system that has ever been produced; it has definite tonic properties that purify and cool the blood and eliminates all trace of sluggishness and congestion.

By banishing Uric Acid it disperses Gout, Rheumatism and Lumbago and is invaluable to all sufferers from that bane of tropical climate—a sluggish liver.

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From all stores and bazaars

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16.

S S City of Paris, Miller, Karachi.
S S City of Nagpur, Rae, Liverpool.
S S Tamba Maru, Fujisama, Kobe.
S S Maugha, Milne, London.
S S Sicilia, Harrison, Kobe.
S S Zayani, Miryless, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 17.

S S Zayani, Miryless, Busreh.
S S Crewe Hall, Jones, Hll.

LOADING.

Nov. 16.

Steamer Sicilia for China.
Steamer Karagola for Durban.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

MONDAY, November 16.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 5989 London 21/11, M M and Co.
4 Wartenfels, 3766, K'chi, N.F., L Edward Ltd.
7 Karagola, 3647, Durban 25/11, M M & Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan 25/11, N Y Kaisha.
8 Tottori Maru (s) 3,700 tons, Japan, 12/11 Agent N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 Vinstra (s) 2932 tons, Colombo 19/11 Graham T Co.
12 Mundra, 4461, Karachi N F M M & Co.
15 Sicilia, 4172, Japan, N F M M & Co.
17 Lahore, 3143, Karachi, 20/11, N F M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Geranium (s) 3,313 Karachi 10/11 L. Triestino.
2 Homestead, 4122, Colombo, 12/11, Volkart Bros.
4 Vasna (s) 2043 Busra 13/11 M M and Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Busreh, 20/11, M M & Co
6 Hamburg Maru, 3159, Kobe, 24/11, O S Kaisha.
7 Hatkhola, 4,318 tons, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
8 Crewe Hall (s) 2,691 tons, Karachi, N.F., Agent J F and Co.
9 Nurjehan (s) 2379, Rangoon 12/11 T M and Co.
15 Barpeta (s) 1817, P. Gulf, 19/11, M M and Co.
15 Bamora 1876, Persian Gulf N F M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C/R Hildenfels (s) 3794, tons, Antwerp, 15/11, L Edwards Ltd.
F Gazana (s) 3,191, tons, Calcutta, 14/11, M M & Co.
H Cuncolim 106 Goa, 12/11, J Jeevan and Co.
K Jalapakka (s) 2630 tons N.F. N.F. S S N Co.
L/M Devanha (s) 4758 tons, N.F. N.F., M M and Co.

SIND STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

Prof. Jitendralal Bannerji M.A., B.L., the well-known patriot, author, orator and educationalist, at present Senior professor of English Literature at the Vidyasagar College, Calcutta, has been requested to accept the presidentship of the forthcoming Sind Students' Conference, to be held on 27th, 28th, and 29th instant".

SPECIFIC GUARANTEED.

Specific guaranteed, under Bank-Cheque of Rs. 7-8. cent, with medicine for one month use. If it fails to benefit, get your full-price back from the Bank direct. (1) Specific for Perpetual Youth. It enables to keep life-long youth, health, manliness, energy, virile Power, cheerful and rosy face. Avoids oldage, looks younger and people wrongly judge his or her age equally useful for men, women, young and old. Try the medicine at our risk, to see its magical effects, and you will gain youth, health and vigour, or your Rs. 7-8, back. Use it for a season and become a young man of 20, with robust health and rosy figure to enjoy the life. Price Rs. 7-8. Rs. 500 deposited with the Bank, as a guarantee for the refund of price.

Add—(C) Manager, Bank-cheque system, Lahore.

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A Standard Book of the SCIENCE OF NUMBERS applied to Horse Racing. Workable in any part of the World, having no connection with TIME, COLOUR, or SOUND. Knowledge of ASTROLOGY not required. Fluke chances available, besides Favourites. Can find ONE or TWO Horses in EACH RACE. Price Rs. 10. Apply to:—The Author, RACING NUMEROLOGY, Post Box No. 997, Bombay.

GAMBLING IN INDORE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your Indore correspondent, in his letter dated the 31st October,—*vide* "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 6th instant, states:—"It is also *notified* that in Gulam Mohomed Fair, there will be no gambling nor any games of hazard. I am glad my suggestion has met with approval. The omission of gambling will be regarded as a great boon to the public who succumb to its temptations." The "Indian Daily Mail" of the 17th October has the following:—"To avoid the sufferings of the poor, will His Highness the Maharaja Holkar wake up to a sense of the responsibility to protect his poor subjects from this shameless and immoral transactions."

I regret to state that the anticipations of your correspondent and of the public have been falsified by facts. Twelve gambling booths were auctioned for Rs. 28,000 for 8 days from the 31st October, from which date gambling was started in earnest. A farmer from a village in the Indore district came with Rs. 700 to pay his debt. He was attracted to the Muna Bazaar, and touts cleverly led him to the gambling booths. When this simple rustic saw two men win hundreds in half an hour, he was tempted to try his luck. To lure him into the trap, the gamblers allowed him to win Rs. 400 after which he began to lose, and lost all but eight annas. All his year's earnings were gone. What was he to pay the sowcar? In his dispair, he went to the city, bought eight annas worth of opium, ate it, and returned to "Gulam Mohomed Fair", and within its precincts lay down to die. Some one saw him gasping for life. He was taken to the State hospital where he died in the early hours of the morning of the 15th instant. It seems that the notification to stop gambling had no effect on the organisers' determination to have it at all costs. Further comment is needless.—Yours, etc.,

INDORIAN.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

The North-east monsoon has given local rain in south east Madras.

A few falls have also been recorded in north Bombay Deccan, Gujrat and lower Burma.

The chief amounts are: Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Paman and Nogapatama half inch.

Forecast.—An extension into the Central Provinces.—A. P.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

DERA ISMAIL KHAN Nov 10.

The following races were held on the 9th inst. the first day of races. There was a very big gathering of civil and military peoples of the city and other places in the Waziristan District.

THE INDUS POINT-TO-POINT. (1st race). Distance 1 1/2 mile.

Competed for by Indian Officers and men of the Royal Deccan Horse

Dafr. Mohamed Afzal Khan's EMILY ridden by Owner, 1st won Rs 49.

Jemdr Jai Lall Singh's PRINCE ridden by Lalji 2nd, won Rs. 15

Jemdr. Tirkha Ram's MOTI ridden by Owner, 3rd. won Rs. 10.

THE EXCHANGE POINT-TO-POINT. (2nd Race). Distance about 1 mile.

Competed for by British other Ranks of "C" Divisional Signals.

Sgt. Long's CELTIC ridden by owner 1st won Rs. 49.

Sig. Man Lane's CONSCRIPT ridden by owner 2nd, won Rs. 15.

Sig. Man Elmer's CORIRWE ridden by owner 3rd, won Rs. 10.

The Third Race. Distance about 2 1/2 furlongs.

Competed by Officers and men of high standing:—

Major Morris's LIVY ridden by Capt. Sawers 1st. Won The Intellectual Cup value Rs. 99. presented by Waziristan Distt. H. Q. Staff.

Nawab Habibulla Khan's JOY GIRL ridden b Mr. Atherton 2nd, Won Rs. 10.

Nawab Habibulla Khan's ALAIZAI ridden by Fateulla Khan, 3rd. Won Rs. 5.

The Fourth Race. Distance 6 furlongs.

Competed for by Officers of dismounted units.

Capt. Bruce Steer's, FAIR LAD ridden by owner 1st. Won the Royal Deccan Horse Cup value Rs. 99 presented by Officers of the Royal Deccan horse.

Capt. Paton's IRON CROSS ridden by the owner, 2nd. Won Rs. 10.

Mr. Hunt's RUDDIGORE ridden by the owner 3rd Won Rs. 5.

The Fifth Race.—Distance about 4 Furlongs.

Competed for by Civil and Military officers.

Nawab Habibulla Khan's NURJEHAN ridden by Mr. Atherton 1st. Won the Bruce Cup, value Rs. 99. presented by Lt.-Col. C. E. Bruce, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Nawab Habibulla Khan's JOY GIRL ridden by Fateulla Khan 2nd. Won Rs. 10.

Risaldar Sher Bahadur Khan's MUMTAZ ridden by owner 3rd. Won Rs. 5.

The Sixth Race.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Competed for by ladies.

Major Oswald's SAMBO ridden by Mrs. MacMahon, 1s. Won the Burning Kisses Cup, value Rs. 49. presented by D. I. Khan Race Club.

Capt. Larkin's GAY BOY ridden by Mrs. Tinley 2nd.

Nawab Habibulla Khan's ALIZAI ridden by Mrs. Aspinal, 3rd.

At the conclusion of the races the Officers of the city and surroundings were "At Home."

ACCIDENT AT LIGHTCAR-HANDICAP RACE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Sydney.—During the final of the light car handicap race at Newcastle, a car travelling at seventy miles an hour bounded into a crowd as a result of which one man was killed and twenty-five persons injured. Nine persons had to be conveyed to hospital.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT.

New York Oct. 15.

Cotton:—Notwithstanding the extent of the break which followed the publication of the Government's repor last Thursday, rallies have been only of a temporary nature reflecting principally the tendency of speculative interests to secure poofits. This tendency was inspired by reports of heavy frost in the northern part of the belt and by the occurrence of general rains. Frost damage, as stated in the Weekly Weather Report issued yesterday, was restricted to Northeast Oklahoma and while in many sections the grade of open cotton has been lowered and picking retarded by rain, its effect, in the event of favorable weather being experienced in the near future, will be shown in an increased yield.

Prospects of a 15.000,000 bale crop have checked activity in cotton dry goods markets, buyers anticipating lower prices. Manufacturers, however, encouraged by their large volume of forward commitments, by the continued curtailment in the South and by the comparative scarcity of finished merchandise, have shown no disposition to make concessions except in the case of gray goods which are slightly lower.

With regard to the effect of the recent decline on the situation in the South, there are no indications, as yet, of the development of a holding movement, and although producers may now be in a position to delay the marketing of the balance of their cotton, present levels ond the prevailing high basis are evidently sufficiently attractive to prevent their adoption of this expedient.

Trade buying of futures contracts, for the purpose of price fixing and as a cover against forward commitments, continues to be a factor on declines but tapers off on advances. This is not surprising in view of the enormous purchases recently made and of the belief that the prospective large crop points to the probability of lower prices.

The continued increase both in exports and domestic consumption does not, apparently, provide an adequate incentive for speculative support despite reiterated assertions, which are undoubtedly warranted, that at this time the crop is more nearly picked and ginned than any previous crop and that the latest official yield indication may prove to be too high. This argument, however, has been brought forward with the same emphasis almost every year since the periodic reports of the Census Bureau began to be of interest and therefore loses some of its force.

Considerably more than half of the crop has still to be marketed and, with the only support, unless an unexpected change in the situation occurs, likely to come from trade buying and speculative profit taking, lower prices appear to be indicated. Much will depend on the weather during the next few weeks and particularly on the damage which may result from killing frosts in the States west of the Mississippi where little more than 50 per cent. of the crop is reported to have been picked. The average date of the first killing frost in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and North Texas is November 2nd. If no material damage is recorded until this date and if the weather throughout the belt is favorable for picking, it is not improbable that the final yield will exceed present expectations.

The general impression is that in the event of the twenty cent level being reached, price fixing operations on a large scale together with a reduction in hedging pressure will set up a strong resistance to any further decline. We feel, however, that at present prices a conservatively bearish attitude is warranted and advise sales on rallies.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN SURAT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish at an early date the following in your esteemed journal.

In his reply to the address by the Surat Municipality the Hon. Mr. Patel is reported to have stated that the Bandra Municipality had been the first, in the Bombay Presidency, to introduce free and compulsory primary education.

It is strange that the statement is not as accurate as it ought to have been. The Hon. Mr. Patel and others of his rank may have neither the inclination nor the time to study first-hand the present working conditions of local self-government and the part Surat has played in its development. But, surely, there are facts which ought not to have escaped their attention.

The following statement from the Administration reports of the Municipalities in the Northern Division in the year 1919-20 will speak for themselves:

Compulsory Primary Education:—This is another noteworthy event of the year. Government having sanctioned the system of free and compulsory primary education by their Order No. 3012 dated 21-8-1919 effect was given to it from 1st January, 1920 (A.D. report, Surat Municipality).

Education Primary Education:—Education was already made free last year and it was intended to make it compulsory from the 1st of March, 1920 but the fulfilment of certain technicalities delayed the introduction of compulsion until the 14th of June, 1920 (A.D. report, Bandra Municipality).

These make it clear that compulsory education was introduced in Surat on the 1st of January 1920. And it was introduced in Bandra on the 14th of June, 1920. Surat was thus the first to introduce compulsory primary education.—Yours, etc.

PRASANVADAN MOTABHAI DESAI,
Gupipura, Surat, Nov. 1.

MALARIA

and other Fevers

are promptly relieved by Phenalgin. Headache ceases, muscular pain is removed and a gentle perspiration produced which quickly leads to a steady decline of the fever.

PHENALGIN

REDUCES FEVER

produces a feeling of tranquility, restlessness ceases, and instead of sleepless nights, calm, refreshing slumber ensues.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.

Sole Agents:
E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, ENGLAND.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ROSE FLOWER.

A newly-imported light in Rose flower invented by Germans. There is a connection of the flower with a battery and if it is placed in the breast pocket and switched, the rose will be radiant with a bright light and attract every body's attention. You can freely walk in the dark with its help. It is not only fancy but most useful.

Price Rs. 2-8, Postage Annas 6.

ELECTRIC BUTTONS

These buttons are rxquisitely beautiful and lovely. The bulbs are in the buttons and on switching they will emit light which will enable the wearer to walk freely in the dark. There is no fear of their being broken. They will never be out of order even if used for a life time. If the buttons are hung up in the walls and switched the room will be lighted.

Price—Rs. 4 for one set. (3).
Postage Annas 6.

S. C. SEAL,
136, Upper Chitpur, Road CALCUTTA

NO HOUSE OR IN JOURNEY SHOULD BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF

BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S Ague Pills Re. 1.
To prevent Malaria, Influenza, Hay, Jungle fevers & Kala-azar etc.
Other Preparations:—
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for Itches and Ringworm Prices As. 6 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S DIARRHOEA MIXTURE for Cholera and Diarrhoea. Price As. 13 — per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC SYRUP, eases cough, dries up phlegm, relieves the chest, diminishes night sweats and gives a soothening feeling, Price As. 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S BALM. (Cure-all) for headaches and any sort of pains for skin itches and diseases, Price As. 12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S QUININE TABLETS two grs. Price Rs. 1/12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER. Price As. 6 per bottle.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 16.

After the recent decline Reuter reported to-day 28 to 18 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on trade buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 7 points up.

The United States Mills consumption for the month of October was 543.670 bales against 483.000 bales in September last and 533.000 bales last year.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 14th instant as under:

"Moderate hedge selling pressure accentuating scarcity of contracts."

Messrs. M. and B. Stern's report:

"The World's spinners taking of American cotton for week ending 13th November were 491,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 4,558,000 bales against 3,316,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 1,242,000 bales."

Although a moderate advance was reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened only half a rupee higher with Broach at Rs. 388. At the opening Commission Houses and Shroffs were moderate buyers. Bazar operators were sellers and the market fluctuating between Rs. 388 - and Rs. 389½ closed at the latter rates. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 390¼ and closed firm at Rs. 391 -. Commission Houses and jobbers were buyers of Broach. Bazar operators were moderate sellers.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 370 - and going own by a rupees and a half closed at Rs. 369½. Commission Houses were buyers whilst Shroffs were sellers. Oomra March opened at Rs. 366½ and eased to Rs. 365½ on general selling. Buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs caused the values to improve to Rs. 367½ at which rate the market closed. F. G. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 319 - and Rs. 321½ respectively. Commission Houses were moderate buyers.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday and the demand was very poor.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P. M.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Fully Good Broach April-May	391
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	321
Fully Good Bengal March	323
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	371½
Fine Oomra March	369½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Fully Good Broach April-May	389
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	319
Fully Good Bengal March	321
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	370
Fine Oomra March	368

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 16.

	Ready.	December.
Bengal Superline M.G.	......	......
Bengal Fine M.G.	340	332
Bengal F.G.M.G.	330	327
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	340	......
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	330	......
Punjab-Americans M.G.	......	420
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	360	397
Nagpur Fine M.G.	360	39.
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	......	390
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	350	390
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	......	......
Amraoti Fine M. G.	330	385
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	330	385
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	......	......
Khandesh Fine M.G.	......	37!
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	310	......
Broach Fine M.G.	420	410
Broach Fine M.G.	410	......
Muthia Fine M.G.	......	370
Muthia F.G.M.G.	......	355
Dharwar S.G.	380/400	......
Coompta M.G.	390	......
Westerns M.G.	360/370	......
Westerns H.G.	......	......
Miraj M.G.	380	......
Cambodia M.G.	420/430	......

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m on 14th Nov. 1925.

	Bales.
Cotton	6981
	Cwts.
Wheat	8899
Linseed	465
Rape, etc.	333
Gingellyseed	5314
Poppyseed	136
Groundnuts	9908
Castorseed	413
Rice	1464
Myrabollams	1236
Cottonseed	3264
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	723
Juwar	187
Masur	61
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	2036
	Tons.
Coals	2535

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

In full-pressed Bales	14-11-25	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,3'4	21,8?8	2,998
Central India	435	15,158	293
Barsi and Nagar	225	4,781	3,240
Hyderabad-Gaorani	186	848	534
Berar	845	10,256	6,261
Central Provinces	15	2,426	2,079
Total Oomras	3,050	57,727	15,400
Dholera	1,714	1,6163	1,675
N.W. Provinces	1,213	32,062	7,419
Rajputana	44	4,537	320
Sind-Punjab	529	15,822	10,241
Broach	—	1	952
Coompta & Dharwar	18	11,897	5,426
Westerns-Northerns	..	5,344	813
Cocanada	—	1,469	301
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	—	6,341	3,064
Persian	—	1141	623
American	—	158	1,139
Egyptian and African	—	21,276	16,060
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	2	12	3,276
Total	6,981	1,47,329	72,108

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	14-11-25	1st Sept. to 12th Nov This year.	Last year.
Europe	274	71,582	31,617
Japan & China	2,36?	62,?16	1,19,041
Coast Ports	—	4,069	5,334
Up-country by Rail	—	2,025	3,018
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	10,285	13,578
Total	2,612	1,60,?87	1,73,089

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, Nov. 16.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	57	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	58	0	0
Brass, English	1½	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	2	58	0	0
German Brass ¾ to 2,		57	8	0

METAL.

London, Nov. 14.

Tin Block £286

LINSEED.

London, Nov 14.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Nov Dec. done £20 1/8
Apl May. quoted £19 1/4
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
December sellers 36/9
Jan/Apl. paid 36/7 1/2
Tone:—Slow and easier on larger estimates sellers cheap buyers considerably less than yesterday especially for new crop.

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, German	¾	62	8	0
Copper, German	1	62	8	0
Copper, German	1¼	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	10	0
Copper American	1¾	62	10	0
Copper, American	2	62	10	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	8	0
Panchteka joint		26	12	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	8	0
Pat Klai		74	0	0
Lead Country		26	4	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56	0	0
„ „ 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56	0	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62	8	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62	10	0
English Copper ¾ to 2		62	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	11	6
Do.	No. 20¼	0	13	6
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	6
David	No. 10½	0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	10	9
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0	11	3
Sattara	No. 10¼	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	10	3
Light-House	No. 6½	0	10	0
Japan	No. 40-1	1	4	0
Do.	No. 42-2	1	5	3
Do.	No. 20	0	15	0
Do.	No. 32	1	1	6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

B. O. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 870.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D A Frcs. 940.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 925.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 115
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 111

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 209.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¾.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273¼

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.84-3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 120.30.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange was a steady Market.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand	870
American Dollars	273½
Hongkong Dollars	160½
Shanghai	209
Japan	115
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 14.

Stockholm	18.13
Christiania	21.98
Amsterdam	12.04
Switzerland	25.15
Belgium	106.90
Athens	363.50

Cuban Sugar Oct/Nov. sellers 11/6

New York, Nov. 14.

Demand Bills 4.84.37

London, Nov. 14.

Exchange on London in Paris 120.35
Exchange on London in Germany 20.35 3/4
Exchange on London in Italy 12.200 (mutilated).

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 14.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 15/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/2
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 14 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

3 Months 3-15/16 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1½ per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
3 months 3½ per cent.
6 months 4½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Unchanged.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/4/9.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/5/0/
National Bank Bar Gold 21/6/9.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/2/9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21/2/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21/3/3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 72-0-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-14.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-7.

London, Nov. 16.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½.
Silver ready d. 32-2.
Silver forward d. 32-0.

TONE OF SILVER:—

Nothing doing. Market quiet and idle. Market closed dull but the undertone is steady. Market likely to move within limit.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Ready:—21-3-0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21-3-0. At 6 p.m. 21-3-0.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 21-3-6. At 6 p.m. 21-3-6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0-1-0.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0-2-0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Ready:—72 1.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 71-15. Lowest 71-13. At 6 p.m. 71-13.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 71-8. Lowest 71-6. At 6 p.m. 71-6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0-12-0.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 1-3-0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Nov. 16.

Mill shares remained steady. We quote Fazul 827/8 Dyeing 806/4 Indore 367/8 Century 387/8, Pearl 427/8, Nagpore 445, and Swadesh at 438/12 Simplx 126/4 New Great 262/8, Transactions are very moderate.

Imperial changed hands at 1440, Eastern at Rs. 76 and B. K. of India at Rs. 67.

Shivrajpur was in demand at Rs 52 and Central Mining at Rs. 32/8.

Burma Trading at Rs. 380 and partly paid 96/4 Primium.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs	a.
Bank of India	50	3.	66	8
Baroda	50	4	73	4
Central Co-operative	50	7 ⅞	50	
Central	25	1⅛	22	2
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	77	
Imperial	500	40	1440	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	366	4
Union	7⅞	..	2	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi.	10	..	7	14
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	32	8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	28	0
Katni Cement O.	100	..	30	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	97	8
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1	14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	52	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	815	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	140	
Central Provinces	100	7⅞ p.c.	107	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	84	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	78	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	80	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	70	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	77	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	84	
Sind iLnght	100	6 p.c.	152	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	626	4 +D
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	69	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	52	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	205	
Scindia Steam	30		6	13
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80	8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		477	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	795	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	93	12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	832	8
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	890	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74	
Surat Electricity	100	..	57	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	310	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	480	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Akbar	500	..	475	
Fort	475	..	200	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	975	
Indian Cotton	125	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215	xD
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India	1,000	..	2500	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	610	
New P'ince of Wales	500	61	800	
Volkart U. P.	500	40	630	+D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	101	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	7	
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	385	
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	96	4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	12	
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40	
British Burma Petroleum	100 Sh. 8	..	5	7
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100		170	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75	+ D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	800	
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	620	
Sardar Carbonic.Gas	100	..	45	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	..	86	
Tata Iron Pref.	100	..	20	8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	38	2
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	..	10	4
Thacker	50	..	150	
Telephone	50	1	16	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	500	
Jupiter	15	..	4	4
New India	25	1-0	11	6
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	700	
Vulcan	10	..	2	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	363—	12
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	6	4
Assur Virjee	100	..	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	858	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	805	
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	335	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	20	
Century	100	20	387	8
Central India O.	100	16	445	
Centrl India P.	500	5 p.c.	395	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	98	12
Coorla	100	7	140	
Crescent	100	6	190	
Currimbhoy	250	..	310	
David	500	..	350	
Dawn	250	40	570	
Diamond O.	100	..	11	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	0—13—	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	230	
Edward Sassoon	200	..	112	8
Elphinstone O.	100	..	21	
Emperor Edward	500	..	275	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	827	8
Finlay	100	20	127	8
Framjee Pwetit	1,000	..	550	
Globe	100	..	42	8
Gokak	100	7	105	
Gold Mohur	100	..	14	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1080	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	191	14
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	88	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	367	8
Indian Woollen	50	..	2	
Jamshed O.	250	..	70	
Kastoorchand	500	..	70	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	80	
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor	500	..	900	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4675	+D
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	92	8
Madras United	250	15	425	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2225	
Mathradas	100	..	90	
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	95	
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,000	60	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130	
Mysore	50	5	110	
New City of Bombay	100	10	215	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	262	8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	427	8
Pheonix	100	15	410	
Planet	100	—	10	
Premier	100	..	44	06
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	460	
Sholapur	1,000	1200	5900	
Simplex	250	..	126	4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50	
Standard	500	100	1200	
Swadeshi	100	18	438	12
Swan	100	50	160	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	57	8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1725	
Vishnu P.	500	35	525	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Nov, 16.

Ahmedabad	—	—	—	363-12x
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	315
Bombay Dyeing	802-8	806-4	801-4	805
Century	385	387-8	383-2	387-8
Central India	..	..	..	445
Colaba Land	..	..	..	98-12
Crescent	..	..	..	190
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	112-8
Fazulbhoy	823-12	827-8	823-12	827-8
Finlay	..	..	..	127-8
Globe	..	..	..	42-8
Gokak	..	..	..	105
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	191-14
Indore Malwa	366-4	368-12	365	367 8
Kohinoor	..	..	..	875-12
Madhowjee	—	—	—	95
Mathuradas	..	..	..	90
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	95
Mysore	..	..	..	110
New Great	260	262-8	260	262-8
Pabaney	..	..	..	230
Pearl	..	..	—	427-8
Phoenix	..	..	..	410
Simplex	125	126-4	125	126-4
Swadeshi	..	..	..	438-12
Swan Mills	..	..	..	160
Tata Mill	..	..	..	60
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	..	..	..	101-4
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	90
Tram Co., Ord	..	..	..	93-12
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	714
Indian Cement	..	..	..	28
Central India Mining	..	..	..	32-8
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	30
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	52
Tata Hydro	832-8	835	830	833-12
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..	—	..	10-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	36-14	38-2	36-14	38-2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68/10.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/10.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/12.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent. Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/4.
6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/14
4 per cent. Rs. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929.49 Rs. 100/8
Tone of Market:—Fairly steady.

QUOTATIONS—LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

Bombay, Nov. 16.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi.				
Textile	Per lb.	1	1	0
Century	„	1	0	0
Jacob	„	1	0	0
E D. Sassoon	„	1	0	0
Elphinstone	„	1	0	0
Bombay Cotton	„	0	14	6
Jamshed	„	0	14	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	3	9
Century	„	1	3	6
Hindustan	„	1	4	6
Fazal (Mahal)	„	1	4	9
Phoenix	„	1	3	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	1	3	9
Manekji (Patangia)	„	1	3	0
Kaliamardan	„	1	3	9
Daud Sahib	„	1	3	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5903				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	4	0
Hindustan	„	1	4	0
David Mill	„	1	3	9
Apollo	per lb.	1	3	9
E. D. Sassoon	„	1	2	0
Long Cloth x Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	„	1	3	6
Swan Finlay	„	1	3	6
Gold Mohur	„	1	2	3
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	3	0
Spring (Merchant)	„	1	3	0
Century (Bugle)	„	1	2	6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	1	2	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	1	2	6
Sakuntala	„	1	2	6
Sundari Brand	„	1	2	3
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.				
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob E. D.	„	1	3	0
Century	„	1	5	0
Dhooties 10 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	„	1	5	0
Century	„	1	4	6
Jacob E. D.	„	1	2	0
1386 Tata	„	3	11	0
Check Grey Drill x lb. 5				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5	8	0
Jamshed	„	5	8	0
Century	„	5	10	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	„	5	12	0
Hindustan No. 902	„	5	12	0
Bleached Check:				
Kasturchand Mill	„	0	10	0
Bombay United	„	6	4	0
Black Check.				
5506 Sholapur	„	13	12	0
Textile Mill £3½	„	5	6	9
Gabrun No. 5124:—				
Hindustan	„	10	2	0
Salita:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	3	6
Textile	„	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant)	„	1	3	6
Striped Sadis Yards 12				
777 Kohinoor Per Piece	„	3	0	0
777-Crescent	„	2	15	0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	7	0
Great	„	1	6	0
Phoenix	„	1	6	0
Kohinoor	„	1	6	0
Chadar Kori Calender.—				
Hindustan	Per Piece	1	3	6
David	„	1	3	0

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Opening of New Cotton Depot, Mazagon, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 19.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 20.

The Passengers' Day, Public Meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Mr. Lalji Naranji presiding, 6 p.m.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Nov. 17 (Tue.)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m
Nov. 18 (Wed.)	6h. 47m.	6h. 1m
Nov. 19 (Thu.)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 20 (Fri.)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 21 (Sat.)	6h. 49m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 22 (Sun.)	6h. 49m	6h. 0m.
Nov. 23 (Mon.)	6h. 50m	6h. 0m.

BANDS.

Band at Esplanade Bandstand:—The Band of the 1st Bn. the South Staffordshire Regiment will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Delays to ordinary telegrams for Burma, Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, and the Punjab are now normal.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Armuz" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A concert programme of Gramophone Records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 384 metres.

MADRASEE CO-OPERATIVE HOSTEL SOCIETY LTD.

The Special General Meeting of the members of the Madrasee Co-operative Hostel Society Limited call for on the 15th inst. has been postponed to 22nd instant.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Union, Prof. V. N. Naik will deliver his first lecture on Cardinal Newman's "Idea of a University," to-morrow (Wednesday) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, at 6-30 p.m.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswaranda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver public discourse in English on the Upanishads at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, tomorrow, (Wednesday).

HINDU MAHASABHA, MATUNGA BRANCH.

A meeting of the managing committee of the Hindu Mahasaba, Matunga Branch will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. at Mr. Jivaraj Nensey's House.

A POPULAR PROFESSOR ENTERTAINED.

The staff of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay, met together on Saturday evening in a tea party to do honour to Major J. N. Duggan, their well-loved Surgeon on his being made permanent Superintendent of the Hospital. It is the first time that the post has been held by an Indian.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Macedonia" with mails from London of 12th instant left Marseilles at noon on the 14th instant.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of 5th inst. left Aden at 8 p.m. on the 15th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 20th inst.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Penang Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 14th inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 15th December.

KHAR-LAXMINAGAR RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Land-holders, rate-payers and residents of Khar-Laxminagar are informed that a residents' association has been formed, and the hon. secretaries would be glad to enrol more members and also to receive all genuine complaints regarding the municipal administration, such as sanitary and lighting arrangements water supply etc., and would try to get these grievances redressed and secure further amenities so far as possible. The managing committee, including the elected and co-opted members consists of the following:—Mr. M. J. Mehta, President; Mr. A. L. Pradhan, vice-president; Mr. Hiralal M. Desai and R. Fernandez, hon. secretaries; and Messrs C.B. Kora, S.H. Jhabvala, N.D. Savarkar, T. P. Munim. A.P. Saldana, G.A. Kulkarni, and Mrs. Gulabben M. Mehta, the members of the committee C.R. Singhal, auditor.

A MISSIONARY OF HINDU SABHA.

Pandit Satya Charan Shastri, who was deputed by the Bengal Hindu Sabha and Bengal Sanatan Dharma Sabha to tour Southern India, especially the Hindu States of Mysore, Travancore and, Cochin, has arrived in Bombay after finishing his tour. The Pandit is the author of several books of a biographical and historical nature and has travelled widely in Eastern Asia, including Java, Cambodia and Indo-China, where centuries ago a vast Hindu Colonial Empire has once flourished. The Pandit is putting up at the Fanaswadi Dharamshala.

RINK COCAINE HAUL CASE.

2 ACCUSED PLEAD GUILTY.

The adjourned case known as the Rink Cocaine Haul came up for hearing before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Monday. The court room was crowded with people to see the accused who are involved in the big cocaine haul.

The accused are Wilfred King, manager of the Skating Rink, J. E Tennel and Lazarus Massias.

Excise Inspector Marchant cross-examined by Mr. Sopher, pleader, said that he was the first man to know about the stuff having arrived in Bombay. It was supposed to have arrived by the Italian mail steamer s.s. "Pilsna." He knew King, the first accused as he had been to the Skating Rink thrice before. He also knew that King had gone home and returned back by October 1924. When he questioned accused No. 2 about the stuff after his arrest the accused said that the stuff was brought by accused No. 1 from Home. Accused No. 3 denied any knowledge of the stuff.

Shown the suit case in which the cocaine was alleged to have been brought by accused No. 1 from the Rink, the witness said he noticed that it bore a customs mark. There were the initials of the Custom House Official Ackroy. The marks indicated that the suit case passed the Green Gate of the Ballard Pier on Monday at about 2 p.m. that is the day of the accused's arrest. He inquired in the matter and it was found out the suit case was part of the luggage carried through the gate by accused No. 2 accompanied by accused No. 3 and Mrs. Tennel. The contents of the suit case found after arrest might or might not be identical with the contents at the time of passing the Gate.

The Court then rose for lunch.

When the Court met after lunch Mr. M. A. de Cruz, pleader for accused No. 2 Tennel asked His Worship's ruling on the point whether a police officer could stand within hearing of the accused person when he is giving some instructions to his pleaders. In the afternoon Mr. de Cruz required some information from his client and the police sergeant in charge of the accused refused to go out of hearing of the accused.

The Magistrate gave his ruling to the effect that the police officer should merely be in sight of the accused but not within hearing.

Inspector Marchant was then further cross-examined by Mr. Sopher. He stated that at first accused No. 3 wanted to pass off as a partner of Messrs. De Souza and Fernandez. But ultimately it was found out that he was not a partner.

To Mr. De Cruz the witness said that the informant came to him on Thursday or Friday last. He did not care to write the information as it was not necessary. He did not care to further inquire into the matter of Ackroy's initials as he was not an investigating officer.

To Mr. Salazar, pleader for accused No. 3 Messias, the witness said that the initials on the top and bottom of the suit case were identical.

ACCUSED TWO AND THREE PLEAD GUILTY.

Asked whether he pleaded guilty to the charge of selling cocaine without licence, accused No. 1 King pleaded not guilty, while accused Nos. 2 and 3 Tennel and Messias pleaded guilty to the charge of abetting the sale of illicit cocaine.

In the course of his statement Tennel stated according to the agreement arrived at between him and King. King was to get Rs. 39,000 and odd, Messias was to get Rs. 5,000 and odd while Tennel's share was only Rs. 1,800.

Messias, accused No. 3 stated in his statement that he knew Tennel since April last. About a month ago Tennel told him that King wanted a big purchaser of cocaine. He went to King who asked him whether he come from Tennel. He told him so and was asked to see him a couple of days hence. He was then taken to King by Tennel. King told him about the 'business' and assured him that there was no harm in arranging for a buyer. He had simply to introduce the purchaser to King and King would do the rest. He came across Chimanlal who promised to buy the cocaine. An appointment was made to introduce Chimanlal to King and Tennel at Brandon's on Monday. On Monday Chimanlal, Tennel and King had a talk at Brandon's, when he was aside. King and Tennel were satisfied that Chimanlal would pay on the spot. He asked Chimanlal to accompany King and Tennel. He did not see the cocaine. He wended his way to the station.

Mr. Sopher applied for postponement on the ground that he had not had the copies of the notes of the previous proceedings which would go a great length in putting his case properly.

Inspector Hudson who prosecuted asked for passing orders against accused No. 2 and No. 3 who had pleaded guilty as that would help the prosecution to bring home the charge against No 1 better by tendering them as prosecution witnesses.

His Worship postponed the case to Monday next.

ALLEGED THEFT AND BREACH OF TRUST.

Inspector Davison appeared before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate and applied for a further remand of Byramji J. Chacwala into police custody till the 30th instant.

It would be recalled that the accused was put up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur on the 2nd instant on charges of theft of account books, falsification of accounts and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,000 as a cashier of Messrs. Ardeshir Framji Davar and Co., and was bailed out in a sum of Rs. 4,000. The police in the course of their investigations found that the amount involved was not Rs. 4,000 but had increased to about Rs. 28,000 and yet the police inquiries are incomplete. Mr. Davison in applying for further remand stated that the police had found out that the accused had got some documents photographed at Vernon's and the police had asked Vernon to bring copies of the photographs to the accused's brother so as to be taken possession of by the police. But the photographs were at present lying with Mr. Kanuga the accused's counsel and Mr. Davison requested His Worship to ask Mr. Kanuga to hand over the photographs to him as they would help their investigations.

Mr. Kanuga who with Mr. Nariman appeared for the accused, stated that he had no objection to Mr. Davison inspecting the photographs at his office.

His Worship remanded the accused into police custody till the 30th instant as the accused could not bring the bail amount.

SOLDIERS SENTENCED FOR MISCHIEF.

Privates Payne and English both of the Second West Yorkshire Regiment were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presideney Magistrate for mischief, theft and abetment.

Deputy Inspector Malpas prosecuted, while the accused were undefended.

The facts of the case were that both the accused belonged to Second West Yorkshire Regiment at present stationed at Deolali. They came to Bombay and on the morning of the 13th instant at about 5 a.m. broke the glass pane of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Showrooms and took away a time-piece valued at Re. 1-12. After wandering a little they surrendered themselves at the Colaba Police Station and confessed their guilt.

The price of the glass pane broken is about Rs. 450.

Charged with mischief, theft and abetment both the accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship convicted them and sentenced them to one month's imprisonment.

CHINESE BOY SENTENCED FOR SMUGGLING OPIUM.

A piece of smart work on the part of Preventive officer I. Dalgado was responsible for bringing to book a Chinaman for smuggling opium valued at Rs. 260.

Charged before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Chaeng Lae, the Chinese saloon boy pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 45 days.

It appears that the accused was a saloon boy on s.s. "Amao" lying in Prince's Dock. As he was getting out of the main entrance of the Prince's Dock, when Preventive Officer Dalgado on suspicion stopped the accused and searched him. To his surprise he found 37 tolas of opium cleverly concealed in a loaf of bread, and 43 tolas were recovered from the boots that the accused was putting on. The accused tried to run away but was secured by sepoy No. 152B.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced as above.

REPORTED THEFT IN SILKSHOP.

A silk shop belonging to Lalubhai Pitamber and another embroidery shop owned by Noormahomed Mohmedbhoy situate on either side of an old furniture shop on the ground floor of Dadaji Building at Memonwada were closed at about 8 p.m. on the 22th instant. When the shop were opened the following day it was discovered that the walls of the middle shop containing furniture were dug and an entrance effected. The thieves then entered the silk shop and removed property valued at Rs. 2,206-8-0. They then went into the embroidery shop and tok away cash and embroidery worth Rs. 1,453-6-0. The police are making enquiries.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The formal opening ceremony of the School of Indian Music at the Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, was held on Friday last in the presence of a crowded gathering of ladies and gentlemen of all communities. Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. Pochkanawala, Mr. Bhatkhande, Dr. and Mrs. Bhajekar, Dr. Gharpure, Rev. Father Fell, Rev. Father Heras, Prof. Sane, Prof., McKlien, Prof. Velinkar and others.

Pandit Vishnu Digamber in declaring the School open, traced the development of music in India, with special reference to the city of Bombay and was pleased to note that Hindustani Music was becoming popular amongst all classes—as was indicated by the cosmopolitan gathering in the hall, and brought together rich and poor, man and woman, young and old alike. He congratulated Prof. Deodhar upon his efforts to found the School of Indian Music and bring the art within the reach of all.

A variety entertainment in Music was gone through amidst frequent applause. Prof. Raghunath Patwardhan played the violin and Ganeshlal of Nepal playing on the harmonium displayed wonderful art and kept the audience spell-bound.

Pandit Vishnu Digambar and Pandit V. Bhatkhande, who were garlanded, blessed the Institution and the meeting dispersed.

BOMBAY YOUTH WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

A slight modification in the programme of events in the Open Air Sports Tournament has been adopted. Entries will be accepted till Wednesday the 18th inst. 2-30 p.m and the tournament will be held on the grounds of the Wilson College Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face. Instead of Run and Lemonade Race, Potato Race for Girls. Instead of Sack Race, Musical Chair for Ladies General Fast Cycling Race is added to the events open to school students. In events Breaking Chatty and Driving the Chickens there will be no age limit.

THE PASSENGERS' DAY.

TO BE OBSERVED ON THE 20TH

Under the joint auspices of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, the Grain Merchants' Association, the Rice Merchants' Association, the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, the Matunga Residents' Association, the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, the British Colonial Indian Merchants' Association and the Bombay Humanitarian Leaguee, the Passengers' Day will be observed at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall (Sandhurst Road), on Friday, the 20th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Lalji Naranji will preside. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, Joseph Baptista, N. M. Joshi, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Jamnadas M. Mehta, J. K. Mehta, Hosseinbhoy Lalji, L. R. Tairsee, E. F. Nariman, and Jivraj G. Nensey, will address the meeting. Citizens of Bombay are requested to be present in the meeting.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

On about 9-30 p.m. on 30th October last an explosion was heard at Darukhana Bunder from a basin in which is lying the s.s. "Linga" at present being scraped. After the explosion Tyebali Abdulali (30) and Mohmedali Ismailali two Bohras were found with blood and with several injuries on their persons. They were removed to J. J. Hospital where Tyebali succumbed to his injuries on Sunday evening death being due to multiple injuries sustained.

At an inquest held by the Coroner Mohmedali Ismailali one of the injured persons said the deceased brought to him a cylindered thing on the evening in question about six inches long and an inch in diameter. He told witness that he had found it in a cabin. The deceased and the witness thought it was a cracker and the deceased tried to fire it by means of a lighted match. As it did not go off witness broke open the tin of the cracker and a cork stopper came off and some powder fell down. Deceased kept on striking the tin case with the carpenter's implements and suddenly it exploded with a loud report like a gun fire. Witness became unconscious.

Ismailji Ibramji a merchant said the steamer "Linga" was purchased by his father and two others. It was to be broken up. The deceased was a supervisor on the ship dismantling the work. They did not search the steamer after they purchased it. The steamer was in their charge for the last eight months.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to injuries to the lungs combined with multiple injuries sustained.

Further hearing was adjourned.

BYCULLA BRIDGE MOSQUE.

A largely attended public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Jamiate-Ulema on Saturday last at the Byculla Bridge Mosque when Seth Ibrahim Kalsekar presided and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay expresses its thanks and entire satisfaction at the recommendations which is to be made to the Corporation by its Roads Committee for not acquiring any portion of the ground of the mosque near the Byculla Bridge. This meeting also hopes that the Corporation and the Improvement Trust will respect the religious feelings of the Mussalmans and will protect a place of worship from harm and thus give the community cause for satisfaction.

This meeting also deems it necessary to bring to the notice of the Corporation and the Improvement Trust that according to the *Shariat* no portion of any masjid or its surrounding land can be acquired and has, therefore, no doubt that after this information no steps will ever be taken to wound the feelings of the Muslim community and create unpleasantness.

MOTOR PROSECUTION AGAINST MR. GREEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Nov. 16.

Judgment was recently delivered by Mr. Gunjikar, City Magistrate, Bandra, in the case in which Mr. Hugh Green, of Santa Cruz, stood charged under Sec. 304A I.P.C. at the instance of the Sub Inspector of Police Bandra.

This case, it will be remembered, was originally tried by the Honorary Magistrate, Mr. H. J. Antia, but it was transferred to the file of the City Magistrate on an application made by the accused to the District Magistrate.

The learned City Magistrate in the course of a lengthy judgment completely exonerated the accused and severely criticised the evidence of some of the prosecution witnesses on whose evidence the Police Prosecutor wholly relied for a conviction.

Police Constables Shabudin and Narayan Panwalla were the witnesses on whose evidence the prosecution mainly rested their case.

After considering the whole of the evidence of these two witnesses the Court came to the conclusion that they were not at all present at the time of the incident. Their evidence was highly inconsistent and it was impossible to give any credence to it. The Court acceped the evidence of Mr. Chambers and Mr. Strip as reliable and consistent with the other circumstances in the case.

The Court accordingly held that the accused was driving at the ordinary speed and that the incident was a pure accident which the accused tried to avert in the best way he could. Under the circumstances the Court acquitted him.

DISMISSED WORKMEN'S REVENGE.

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON FOREMAN.

Mr. Parnell, an Anglo-Indian residing at Bhoiwada, Parel, in Villa Gracia, has reported to the Bombay Police, that he is the foreman of the electric works at Byculla, that recently under instructions from the management he dismissed six men working under him.

Soon after this one morning at about 5 o'clock as he was on his way to the works, he was set upon by six men who, he alleges, lay in ambush for him at an arch of the Elphinstone Road Bridge. As soon as Mr. Parnell passed by the arch the men sprang upon him and attacked him so severely with sticks that he dropped down and the men taking him for dead fled away. He could, he says, identify three men as belonging to the dismissed batch.

COTTON.
OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

December	10.43+.06
January	10.50+.10
March	10.57+.11
May	10.55+.08
July	10.48+.08
October	10.25+.05
EGYPTIANS:—	
January	18.45+.35
March	18.40+.30

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

In the share market jutes opened weaker after week-end owing to easier conditions prevalent on market for manufactured article. Bulk of transactions was confined to speculative counters which were almost entirely manipulated by bazar dealers. Later a better feeling set in. Coals moderate amount of business was put through at above quotation rates. Teas evidenced a fairly active demand at firm prices. North Western Cachar however were subjected to irregular fluctuations. Miscellaneous disclosed no features of any particular interest. Government securities continue in good demand with firm tendency. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Five per cent loan 1945-55 100.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1435 Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan ord. 171, Dehri Rohtas Light 13/12.

Cottons:—Dunbar 17.

Jutes:—Auckland 239, Birla 8, Budge Budge 428/8, Champdany 184, Clive 35/8, Empire 40/13, Gourepore 710, Howrah 35/8, Hukumchand ord 10/2, Kamarhatty 558, Kankinarrah 454/8, Kelvin 764, Kinnison 915, Lansdowne 230, National 28/4, Central 520, Northbrook 51/8, Nuddea 54/8, Presidency 7/8, Standard 421/8 Union 568, Waverley 7/6.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 4, Bengal 497/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 19/4, Deoli 17/8, Jainty Central 4/5, Lakurka 16/12, Beerbhoom 26/4, North-west fully paid 41/12, Rancegunge 36, Burrakur 22/8, Britannia Engineering 5/8, Thornycroft annas 15, Marshall and Co. 3/8, Alpha General Insurance 2 discount, Triton Insurance 131.

Miscellaneous.—Firpo Ltd 13/8, Achard 25/8, Madan Theatres 2/10, British Burma Petroleum 5/10, Bengal Paper 2/4, Midnapore Zemindary 120.

Tea Companies:—Bormahjan 11/8, Bishnauth 34/8, Dimakusi 20, East India 25/4, Grob 32/12, Joybirpara 25/8, Jutlibari 19/6, Loobah 15/4, Parupbari 11/8, North Western Cachar 276/8, Orang 10/8, Teen Ali 20/12, Tezpore 12/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shiling six and three sixteenths pence.—A. P.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Quotations are:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Healds-Cotton	1	1	9
Healds-Elastic	21	0	0
Healds-Wire	4	0	0
Reeds	0	2	1
Sizing flannel 72 in.	4	8	0
Bandings-rim-scroll	1	5	0
Bandings-tubular	1	13	0
Bandings-spindle	1	5	6
Bobbins-Slubbing Jap.	25	0	0
Bobbins-Rovings Jap.	20	0	0
Bobbins-Ring twist 5 in.	5	15	0
Bobbins-conical 5 in.	5	14	0
Bobbinsweft 5 3/8 in.	5	8	0
Rope Lambeth	1	13	0

Tone and remarks:—There is extreme dullness in the market, the prices ruling easy in view of strike. As stocks have accumulated in market, there is an evident anxiousness on part of stock-holders to unload and realise cash for their stocks. Market is dull.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

A PARSI TOURNAMENT.

The preliminary rounds of the second annual boxing tournament of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture League were decided on Sunday afternoon at the Hirjee.

Owing to the open nature of the tournament the contesting pairs were not as evenly matched as could be desired, but the large number of entries did credit to the League and Friday night should see some keen scraps in the finals. It hoped that one or two special contests will also be arranged between well-known boxers.

The results were:—

Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Callenge Shield:—J. N. Bharucha (10st.) beat K. A. Kotwal (8st. 12lb.) on a foul.

F. J. Merchant (9st. 7lb.) beat D. Dinshaw (10st.) on points.

FEATHERWEIGHTS:

K. D. Pochkhanwala (9st.) beat H. J. Divwalla (8st. 2lb.).

G. A. Mistry (8st. 12lb.) beat J. K. Pharucha (8st. 5lb.)

F. C. Billimoria (8st. 6lb.) beat G. A. Mistry after an extra round.

D. K. Pochkhannawala (9st.) beat K. D. Kotwal (8st. 12lb.)

FLYWEIGHTS:

R. S. Umrigar (7st. 13lb.) beat A. R. Irani.

R. Engineer (7st. 8lb.) beat H. C. Billimoria (7st. 8lb.)

N. R. Mucadum (7st. 9lb.) beat S. E. Shroff (7st. 8lb.)

R. Engineer scratched to R. Umrigar.

BANTAMWEIGHTS.

F. C. Billimoria (8st. 6 lb.) beat M. A. Karkaria (8st. 2 lb.)

R. Umrigar (7st. 13lb.) beat K. Medora (8st. 2lb.)

LIGHTWEIGHTS.

K. D. Ponchkhannawala (9st. beat K. A. Kotwal (8st. 12lb.)

BOYS.

B. D. Motafaram (6st. 12lb.) beat P. C. Pithawalla (6st. 2lb.)

Referee:—Captain W. Fox, O.B.E., M.C.

Judges:—Captain C. M. Flanders and Mr. F. W. Thornback.

Timekeeper:—Mr. G. L. Chard.

M.C.:—Mr. E. Bedford.

Medical Officer:—Dr. H. S. Billimoria.

ALL-INDIA CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

DELHI, Nov. 15.

In the second match of the All-India Cricket Tournament, the Indian Gymkhana Cricket Club of Meerut defeated the Rajputana Cricket Club by 214 runs. Indian Gymkhana C. C. scored 132 and 267 in two innings and Rajputana C. C. scored 67 and 118 respectively.—A. P.

THE SEMI-FINALS.

DELHI, Nov. 16.

The first match in the semi-finals of the All-India Cricket Tournament commenced to-day on the Roshanara grounds between the Roshanara Club and North Western Railway Club from Lahore, the latter entering as a bye. Roshanara winning the toss went to bat and fared rather moderately. Rogers, who the other day scored a century was dismissed for 13 runs. Before lunch all were out for a total of 169.

The North Western Railway then went to bat and scored 102 runs against good bowling and fielding.

Roshanara next commenced their second innings with Rogers and Azizuddin, who built up steadily a score of 127 when the latter was run out. As the light was failing play was soon stopped and will be resumed to-morrow.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson accompanied by Mr. J. C. Ker, Private Secretary and Captains K. E. Previte and C. L. Paget Aides-de-Camp left Kirkee on tour in the Gujarat district on Sunday the 15th November.

Lord Lytton arrived in Calcutta on Sunday from Darjeeling.

Lt.-General Sir Harold Walker, General Officer Commanding Chief Southern Command arrived on Monday at Madras from Poona on an inspection tour. He was to have left for Poona same night.

Sir Harry Brittain, M.P. who arrived in Calcutta as the guest of the Viceroy, is spending a few weeks in India for the purpose of studying the political and industrial conditions on his return home from the Imperial Press Conference in Australia.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)

Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 16th November 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	20.00	20.05 +.5	Not Received.	
LIVERPOOL	10.40	10.46 +.6	10.47	+.7

Sewri Rs. 391.0.0. Khandi Rs. 391.8.0.

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WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1925.

NOT FAIR.

The "Bengalee" has done well in drawing public attention to the disparity of I.C.S. recruitment between the examination in England and the competition in India. In the last competition abroad 36 candidates were chosen while in the previous examination in India only five candidates were selected. Mr. Baldwin recently thanked Providence that the number of English candidates for the Indian Civil Service was increasing, and he described it a wonderful and re-assuring phenomenon. The University campaign of Lord Meston and other ex-civilians are bearing fruit, but we would suggest that even in an ugly game there should be something fair. The propaganda for British youths implied a rather foul disparagement of the quality and number of Indians prepared to compete on equal terms and to do without the contribution of Europeans except in the technical services. Vested interests are not keen on encouraging the recruitment of Indians and already the plea for Indianisation is treated as an idle fad. In order to load the scales they are putting off the resumption of the I. M. S. test. Although we have all solemnly celebrated the seventh anniversary of the Armistice, we see post-war conditions are supposed to hold equity in abeyance. With regard to the Indian Civil Service the deprivation of equal chances for Indians competing in India seems to be a circuitous threat to check the progress of Indianisation For the Lee Commission, the country has paid a dear price, but where it comes to the equalisation of opportunity and preferment to Indians the Government sit upon the proposals. The recommendations with regard to the Medical services were among the least unsatisfactory but there is no move as things are in a frozen state.

To quote the compromise of the Lee Commission on the I. C. S.:—"In our view it is desirable, in order not only to carry out the spirit of the Declaration of August 1917 but to promote an increased feeling of camaraderie and equal sense of responsibility between British and Indian members of the service, that a proportion of 50—50 in the cadre should be attained in the I. C. S. without undue delay and that the present rate of Indian recruitment should be accelerated with this object". The compromise further suggested that the ratio of future recruitment should be maintained at 40 Europeans and 40 Indians out of every hundred recruits, the balance to be furnished by means of promotion from the Provincial Civil Service. Not all the members of the Provincial Civil Service are necessarily Indian and experienced officers have had to face an artificial bar in their progress and to bear the odium of being bossed by comparative striplings who require to learn business at their hands. A superior order of youths is imposed upon them. The proportion of 40 to 40, plus 20 from the Provincial services, was to be maintained until the actual cadre contained a ratio of half-and-half between Europeans and Indians in the service. Trusting the validity of the proportion and pace, the Indian members got away from the insistent demand that foreign recruitment ought entirely to cease, but we fear the compact is being insidiously prejudiced by the attitude of the Secretary of State. We have long demanded that recruitment to the services ought to be made on the basis of competition held in India. All on comers are welcome because equal chances ought to enable Indian youths to hold their own. They have never asked for anything more than a fair field and no favour. The half-way house consists of a competition in England and another in India whence successful candidates are given a course of Western instruction to complete their equipment. Of the 36 candidates selected from the last examination in England, the majority are foreign. The 50—50 rule is not fully observed. As the "Bengalee" remarks for years there has been a perceptible and growing difference in the numbers being recruited in England and in India. "In the first two years of the competition in India, the numbers recruited here and in England were about equal. Suddenly there was a reduction in recruitment in India by about half and the proportion stood at 3 to 1 in favour of England. This year the scales have been weighted still further and in a remarkable manner." It marks a policy of invidious proportion contrary to the understanding on which the Indian members of the Lee Commission sold away the more solid interests of the country. It is mortifying to find that even the little gain sought out an exhorbitant price is not genuine or abiding.

To Indian students, the division of chances in the proportion of 3 to 1 abroad, involves a serious disability. If the competition in England is to offer a wider gate, the opportunity is really for the richer classes who can afford to stake a comparative fortune on the prospect of success or failure at the close of their education in England. We are definitely against any system of affording superior opportunities for the wealthy when the basic needs of the country includes the levelling up of efficiency from the ranks of the poor. The snob-tradition that followed the first access of Indians in the service was due to the scions of wealthy families who too often forgot their national affinities. We want more chances for success in India, and it is not fair to restrict the scope of Indians in their own country especially after the arrival of an understanding onerous, in the bargain, to the Indian side. The O'Donnell circular clearly admitted that if European recruitment entirely ceased, there would be a sufficient supply of European officers to last twenty years. But their policy has been to put a premium on retirement and intimidation and to thwart the legitimate scheme of Indianisation favoured by the country; and now to perfect the effects of insidious anti-Indian propaganda, they are restricting the competition of Indians. The response hardly stimulates the spirit of responsive co-operation.

A MIXED COURSE.

The liquor-policy of the Bombay Government has become a thing of shreds and patches. While they half-heartedly lean towards prohibition in twenty years, the Government of India totally disavow the object. As foreign liquor passes through the customs-line held by the Government of India, Bombay territory must remain exposed to the alcoholic tap. With prohibition virtually banned against the wishes of the indigenous community, Local Governments follow a policy of compromise and set-back. Like the inflated rubber-ball, a push on one side produces a bulge on the other and it is interesting to note the innovations made subject to the permeation of alcobol in the country. The latest step taken by the Local Government is the reduction of excise on the class of "foreign" liquors manufactured in the presidency. As from Monday, the Government charge only Rs. 17-8 per proof gallon of spirit on liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other consumable spirit as against the rate of Rs. 21-14 which they were levying before. The reduction by 20 per cent. of the excise-duty comes in the middle of the financial year. In the absence of prohibition as the approximate aim of Government, the effect of these changes on consumption must be elusive. Since the vice is sponsored by Government, let the profit rest with the brewers in the presidency: such is the view of the Excise Department. The reduction the duty ought to enable local industries to sell cheaper and local topers to drink on a larger scale. Again it fosters the brewing industry in the presidency against dumping by other provinces and it ought to stimulate manufacturers to apply for more licenses. We do not know if the Government intend to issue licenses for more distilleries; if they do they increase the swilling of liquor and if they do not all the advantage accrues to the present producers who are mainly European. Consumers who have developed their taste for imported liquor ought in the main to retain their preference, so that the clientele for indigenous production remain to be recruited afresh. The reduction of 20 per cent. will, we fancy, be divided among the producers, caterers and consumers. Drink being allowed and exploited by Government, why should not the profits of manufacture be conserved in the presidency? If we ignore the moral taint of the boozing trade, a rebate in local production looks a sound policy of encouraging enterprise. Lower costs attract numerous customers and promotes consumption; they increase the profits of outturn. But in the long run, the course cannot be a help to the attainment of prohibition, for it adds to the number of addicts and increases the strength of vested interests which oppose reform. Penal prices pauperise existing consumers, while low prices stimulate the habit. The decision of the Bombay Government has been prompted by sordid trade-instinct. Its contribution to the ultimate object is of an adverse nature. Once prohibition is treated as a mock-ideal, regardless of official professions, the make-shifts of Government are bound to intensify the difficulties of change. The present decision of the Government is one of unenlightened selfishness. Incidentally, it must show to obscurantists like Sir Basil Blackett that given the will, it is not altogether an inconceivable venture for any government to vary an excise-duty in the course of the year without the ruin of the budget.

Notes of the Day.

Hertzog and the African Native.

General Hertzog, the present head of the South African Government, is animated with a desire to do good to the African native, committed as all natives have been since the white man invaded Africa to the "trusteeship of the white races." Efforts to trace the sources of such trusteeship generally fail, if one refuses to ignore the fountain source of it, viz., that might is right. General Hertzog in his philanthropy towards the African native illustrates how comfortably and quickly Imperialism can practice this pernicious maxim that might is right. The white man came and grabbed the land of the natives, and now the General after more than a century of this land-grabbing outlines in the Native programme of his Government, that a promise made to the natives in 1913 will be made good, and that additional land will be given them, also that they are to be trained in self-administration. The very first visible index of this training, however, is that the franchise which the Cape Province natives have enjoyed until now is proposed to be abolished, and is to be replaced by "rights given to all natives of the Union to elect seven European representatives" to the Cape Legislative Assembly in addition to the quota which the Constitution provides. It is gratifying to remember that in the Cape Province the natives have not remained blind to the need of political cohesion, and that there is a body called the Natives Congress, which does represent Native opinion. It will lose no time in denouncing the new "reform" by which the privilege of the franchise is taken away, and the very doubtful right of electing a European, a person whom the Natives would naturally be the last to elect, is conferred upon them. The other idea of having an annual session of a Native Council as an advisory body is, of course, a mere eyewash. We know what advisory bodies are. They are not allowed to exist, if their advice is really to be listened to.

The Power of a Lie.

M. Poincare complained in a recent issue of "Foreign Affairs" about the power of a lie. He lamented, of course, the potency of the 'lies' about France. But the remarkable tenacity for mischief which a lie possesses when allowed to spread on congenial soil was illustrated the other day by the publication in the "New York Times" of the account of a speech in America by a British General who was Chief of Intelligence in the British Army during the war. The General cited the story of the German Corpse Factory, to show "how-propaganda may grow far beyond its original purpose." Forgetful of the uproar which the frankness of the narration would create in his native land, General Charteris is reported, in the "New York Times" of Oct. 20th, to have traced in full the origin of the story. The canard was published first in a Chinese newspaper. "England was worried about the attitude of China which seemed to favour Germany." One day there came to the General a mass of material taken from German prisoners and dead soldiers. One picture showed a train taking dead horses to the rear so that fat and fertilizers might be obtained from them for munition purposes, the other showed a train taking German corpses to the rear for burial. In German the word "kadavir" is used only to denote remains of dead animals. It is not applied to dead human bodies. According to the account of the "New York Times" of the British General's speech, he had "the caption telling of 'kadaver' being sent back to the fat factory transposed to the picture showing the German dead, and had the photograph sent to a Chinese newspaper in Shanghai." The Chinese press circulated the story, it travelled all over the world, and Germans were believed to have corpse factories for industrial benefit.

An Insincere Fuss.

Naturally there has been lot of uncomfortable explanation in the capitalist Press of England of these revelations. The "Daily Herald" of Oct. 26th reports that General Charteris alleges he has been incorrectly reported and that the War Office is probably going to hold an inquiry into the matter. Meanwhile, as the British Labour organ remarks, there is a lot of insincere fuss made about the General's admission, and asks "Why does truth take so long to prevail"? The reply can only be that Imperialism can command so much money and mechanical energy and human brain power that its resources can even make a lie appear as truth. It is just mere accident that exposes the lie and lays bare the truth beneath. All the instruments of Imperialism are consciously or unconsciously engaged in defending lies passing muster as truths, as was, for example, the Under Secretary for War in England at the time the corpse factory fable was invented. He declares now: "I had no cause then to doubt its accuracy. The thing would never have been touched had we not believed it true." Here is the smug self-satisfaction of the Britisher! As for Mr. Lloyd George, he has quickly seen the utility of assuming the "Don't you see I was right" attitude. "we know it could not be true," he says, but we suppose during the war in his anxiety to arrange for the hanging of the Kaiser, he had no time to expose the hollowness of this particularly detestable canard.

A Master-Craftsman.

They say there are a hundred musical instruments, but the census can never be accurate since there are infinite combinations of material to produce the recurrence of rhythm. With a cocoanut-shell and four stones musical accompaniment may be evolved, but in all instrumental expression there are few to beat the violin. It is a pleasure to mark the accomplishment of the violinist who treats his instrument with all the ardour of a lover. The thing is real to him, vivacious and responsive. One of the most splendid interpreters of the violin in India is Professor B. K. Shastri, the Mangalore musician who is now in Bombay. Having devoted thirty years to the violin, he deserves the attention of the fastidious critic, and Prof. Shastri comes out well in every test. After a complimentary performance by him, we feel that he is of the order of musicians who can make the violin almost talk. In all save actual articulation, he is a master; there Nature has put up her limitations. Prof. Shastri has had a record of great performances in the court of ruling princes and of British Indian administrators like Lord Willingdon who heaped praise on him. As the votary of the violin, he has achieved a place in which he has hardly any rival and certainly no superior in this country

Methods of Assessment.

We are often told by apologists of the present system of collecting land revenue in British India that one of its particular merits is that it is worked in a humane and discriminating manner. The vigilant eye of the Sarkar sees to it that there is no arbitrary high-handedness about it. May we present these apologists with the following facts elicited by Mr. Govindrao Pradhan M.L.C., from Thana, with the hope that they will revise their opinions? In answer to one of his questions Government admitted that in the year 1923 the whole of the revision survey assessment in the Kolapur Peths of the Kolaba district was recovered at once instead of being recovered at the rate of 25 per cent of the original assessment. Government added an explanation to this admission. They told Mr. Pradhan that a refund of 7 per cent. of the revised rates was made afterwards. The next year the excess recovery was shown to the land holders' credit and the "khatas" were squared, and at this stage the wonderful operations of the Land Revenue Department again came into play. At the beginning of this year, orders were issued that 33 1/3 per cent and not 25 per cent of the original assessment ought to be recovered, and "though the "khatas" were squared in 1914 in the demand for 1925, 8 1/3 per cent for 1923, 8 1/3 per cent. for 1924 were shown as arrears" and the landholders were made to pay for 1925 "the original assessment plus 50 per cent of it, the total of the three figures," the two arrears and 33 1/3 for 1925. The Government replied that for the first two years the revised rates "were recovered according to Igatpuri concessions" and from the third year "according to Bhiwandi concessions.' The cultivator may well ask where he really stands in the midst of this maze of concessions, and revised rates and "retrospective" miseries.

A War Mystery.

The New York "Nation" writes:

"Lord Grey's story of a secret memorandum in which President Wilson, through Colonel House, pledged his aid to the Allies as early as February, 1916, adds to the mystery which none of Woodrow Wilson's admiring biographers has yet penetrated. When did Wilson make up his mind to go into the war on the side of the Allies? There is the story, familiar to the Washington correspondents, of the "sunrise conference" in which Wilson sought to persuade Claude Kitchin, Champ Clark, and Senator Stone to turn the Democratic Party warwards at about the time of the House-Grey memorandum. All of the participants are dead, and the stories they are said to have told their friends differ somewhat. If it be true that, all through the campaign when "He Kept Us Out of War" was his party's slogan, Woodrow Wilson was planning to sweep his country into war, that even before the campaign he had made preliminary attempts to win the necessary support—then Woodrow Wilson deserves rank as one of the great conspirators of history. But can it be true? How can that be reconciled with the evident sincerity and moral passion of the "too proud to fight" and "peace without victory" days?"

A Calcutta Padre on Prohibition.

A meeting was held at the Union Chapel Hall in Calcutta the other day when the Rev. Herbert Anderson spoke strongly on the need for Prohibition in India. He said that the great majority of the religious, social and political leaders in this country wanted absolute prohibition, and characterised a recent statement of policy in this connection by the Government of India as retrograde. He criticized the composition of the Licensing Board in Calcutta, and announced that the Calcutta Temperance Federation was anxious this year to make a test of the licensing arrangements in that city. Mr. Anderson advocated non-cooperation with the Board, if the Federation failed to make headway. He suggested that "the best thing for them to do would be to withdraw from the Board." The difficulties of temperance workers are thus the same whether in Bombay or Calcutta, and we shall be interested to hear how far devout workers in the field like Mr. Anderson will be successful in their "propaganda to stop drink altogether among the classes addicted to it," when they are dissatisfied with the vacillating policy of the Licensing Board. In Calcutta the Chapel seems by the way to be keener on question of temperance than the Anglican Church.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

WHAT IT REALLY MEANS.

(BY A SWARAJIST.)

No two words in Indian political phraseology have been more misunderstood, more misinterpreted, more prostituted, I should say, than the words "Responsive Co-operation." Excepting the No-changers and a section of the Swarajists, all—including Moderates, Independents and even the Government officials—seem to have developed sudden love for them. It is strange that even those Swarajists who worked shoulder to shoulder with the late Lok. Tilak should have accepted the meaning given to them by the enemies of the Swarajists. When the Right Hon. Srinivas Sastri wants to pat Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar on their backs for their 'courageous' declarations in favour of accepting ministries, he appeals them in the name of "Responsive Co-operation"; and he laments the day when the C.P. and Maharashtra politicians, instead of following the 'traditions' of Lok. Tilak, decided to travel eastwards to take lessons in political strategy from Mr. C. R. Das. It is really amusing that when Sir Frank Sly and Sir Montague Butler, invited Dr. Moonje to form a ministry, they reminded the valiant doctor of this very phrase "Responsive Co-operation."

The other day, "The Chronicle" requested Pandit Motilal not to drag in the name of Mahatma Gandhi while instituting changes in the Swarajists' policy and programme. A similar appeal may with even more propriety be made to all those who are using the name of Lok. Tilak for the purpose of toning down Swarajists' policy. It would have been well had "Responsive Co-operation" died with Lok. Tilak who coined the phrase and who knew how and when to use it. Even granting that Mr. Tilak's immediate colleagues and followers have some justification in using his name, why in the name of fairness should the Liberals, the Anglo-Indians and officials invoke the words and memory of the Lokamanya? Are they quite sure that Mr. Tilak's responsive co-operation was nothing else than the Co-operation which the Liberals offered (1920-1923) to the Government in the first reformed legislative councils? And if responsive co-operation was such an easy thing why should they have fought shy of it in the early months of 1920?

This is the one fact we must never forget. Though "Responsive Co-operation" has, of late become somewhat popular with Government and Liberals it was not so five years back. Then the expression was condemned not only because it was supposed to be clumsy, unidiomatic and unEnglish but chiefly because it appeared to the enemies and opponents of Mr. Tilak as an expression specially coined to conceal a multitude of mental reservations and a world of hatred and illwill.

Not a Declaration of Policy.

It should, moreover, be noted that the expression "responsive co-operation" was not first used for the purpose of any declaration of policy or the initiation of any programme. It was used simply in the complimentary message conveyed by the Lokamanya to the King-Emperor immediately after the publication of the gracious Royal Proclamation in 1919. In reply to the beautiful sentiments expressed in the Proclamation, courtesy demanded a gesture of friendliness and goodwill and in making such a gesture Mr. Tilak so worded his message that it committed him neither to unequivocal co-operation nor to unmitigated non-co-operation. It will thus be seen that the "Responsive Co-operation" of Mr. Tilak was not any declaration of policy but simply a complimentary expression used with special reference and as reply to the Royal Proclamation. It does not embody or imply any definite and

(Continued on page 9.)

GRAVE SITUATION IN SYRIA.

DRUSES GROWING IN STRENGTH.

POSSIBILITY OF GENERAL RISING.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Damascus.—A grave situation is arising in Syria owing to the non-arrival of French reinforcements. The strength of insurgents and brigands is continuously increasing. The French forces are inadequate and they are concentrating on the protection of the towns and railways. Everywhere else the insurgents roam about unhindered. The latter are already knocking at the gates of Damascus. Even Beirut is not free from the threat of attack at any time. In the past three weeks the Druses could have captured Damascus, but they refrained from doing so as they did not wish to see the city in ruins. In the circumstance the possibility of a general rising throughout Syria has to be reckoned with. Emirs Taher and Ezzeddine who were arrested after the bombardment of Damascus have been released. Emir Taher became prominent in the recent disorders for protecting the Christians.—Reuter.

PROMT REINFORCEMENTS NEEDED

The situation will not become desperate if sufficient reinforcements arrive promptly. It is understood 2000 troops have just landed at Beirut.—Reuter.

GEN. SARRAIL IN PARIS.

INTERVIEW WITH PAINLEVE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Paris.—General Sarrail has arrived here. M. Painleve and Gen. Sarrail in an interview declared that they were by no means pessimistic in regard to the situation in Syria. They said there could be only one Moslem policy for France in Africa and Syria.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

GOVT. STILL IN MAJORITY.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Melbourne.—From the result of the elections up to the present moment, it appears that the Government have secured forty-six seats and Labour twenty-eight in the House of Representatives. As regards the Senate, the figures are very incomplete but Mr. Bruce is confident that Government will have a majority in the Senate. Mr. Hughes has been elected by a majority of seventeen thousand from North Sydney.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Melbourne.—The elections generally passed off quietly. Mr. Bruce has been returned by a tremendous majority.—Reuter.

POSITION IN SENATE.

BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Melbourne.—Interest at present is being centred on the Senate, where both sides are confident of victory. The Government's position is at present the more favourable, but it is difficult to assess the effect of the compulsory voting on the Government's position. The supporters of Government attribute the increased majority to the Communist issue rather than to compulsory voting.

"The Argus" points out that several Labour candidates in safe seats have been returned with reduced majorities, while many Government candidates were returned with largely increased majorities. Several candidates including Messrs. Bruce, Hughes and Latham were re-elected with majorities greater than the total votes cast for them in 1922. Two candidates belonging to the Independent Party and the "Country" party candidate have forfeited their deposit. It is expected when the counting is completed that eighty-five per cent of the electors will be found to have voted.—Reuter's Special.

DEATH OF INDIAN AUTHOR.

THE LATE MR. S. M. MITRA.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The death has occurred of Mr. S. M. Mitra.—Reuter.

The late Mr. Mitra when in India was the Editor of the "Deccan Post." Later on he settled in England and was connected with the Indian Press. He was selected by the Calcutta Schitya Parishad in 1901 to revise Arabic and Persian phrases in vogue to the Bengali literature. He represented India at the International Free Trade Congress in London, 1908 and Hindu Medicine at the International Congress of Medicine in 1913. His publications include Life of Sir John Hall; Position of Women in Indian Life; Hindupore; Yoga Mental Culture.

LORD CHELMSFORD INDISPOSED.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Lord Chelmsford is indisposed, and was unable to fulfil public engagement on Saturday.—Reuter.

3,000 RUSSIANS KILLED.

SHANTUNGITES' DEADLY ATTACK.

POPULATION FAVOUR ALLIANCE?

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Tsingtao.—A mutinous Shantung division fired on a White Russian brigade attached to Chang-Ts-Lin's troops from the rear, while the Russian brigade was endeavouring to stem the advance of Wu-Pei-Fui men. The majority of 3,000 Russian mercenaries were killed.

The wounded Russians lay without medical aid until foreign doctors from Tsinanfu very daringly proceeded to the fighting area and brought back the wounded. Many were gangrenous. Most of the Fengtien troops at Shantung are Shantungites and it will not be surprising if the majority went over to Wu Pei-Fu as the whole population is strongly in favour of an alliance.—Reuter.

REDS GAINING UPPER HAND.

PREPARING TO ENTER FUKIEN.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Peking.—Official, messages from South China indicate that the Reds are steadily gaining the upper hand at Kwantung have driven out the anti-Reds from Kwantung and are preparing to enter Fukien.

General Teng-Pen Yin has telegraphed to Peking asking for the despatch of a cruiser to prevent the Reds landing at Hainan.—Reuter.

SUPPRESSION OF SUBMARINES.

LLOYDS' APPEAL.

LONDON, Nov 16

The Lloyds' appeal for the abolition of submarines finds general approval in the press and the public. The suggestion that Britain should call a world conference in this connection is mooted, though, it is feared that it is foredoomed to failure after the project had already been torpedoed at the Washington Conference despite the support of Britain, Japan and America. It is recalled that Britain had already recorded her opinion in favour of suppression of submarines by securing the insertion of a declaration to that effect in the minutes of the Washington Conference.

The "Morning Post" says that for this country to raise the question will expose her to the charge of seeking to get rid of the chosen weapon of the smaller Powers which had wrought immense injury to British shipping during war time.

The "Daily News" argues in a similar way.

The "Daily Chronicle" hopes that with the changed atmosphere since Locarno the grim trace of M1 will bring home to the Governments the need for completing the work unfinished at Washington.—Reuter.

ONE MORE ATTEMPT TO SALVE M1.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

According to the "Observer's" Berlin correspondent, the British destroyer "Wolfe Hound" is rushing to Plymouth with new diving equipment and volunteer divers from the Kiel Arsenal with a view to attempt to salve the submarine M-1. The equipment which will enable the divers to work at a depth of five hundred feet consists of rigid aluminium diving suit resembling the suit of mediaeval armour.

The attached outside apparatus are several tanks which are filled with water in order to give a necessary weight to the diver. When the diver wants to rise these tanks are blown out by means of compressed oxygen stored inside a 'controller.' The diver who is independent of air from above as he has oxygen sufficient for three hours always has a normal pressure of one atmosphere and does not suffer any inconvenience. He can be lowered and raised in two minutes compared with three-quarters of an hour in case of a diver who must be lowered and raised slowly in order to enable the body to adapt itself to different pressures. The diver communicates with the vessel by means of telephonic arrangements through a steel cable. The opinion is expressed that the new apparatus would be most useful in pearl fishing.—Reuter.

VAIN SEARCH.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Two seaplanes searched for the missing submarine throughout the day. The destroyer "Wolf Hound" arrived at Portland from Germany with German divers and operators' gear which included the non-collapsible steel diving dress. They will begin operations to-night at slack tide.—Reuter.

STEAMERS COLLIDE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Liverpool—The British steamers "Bhamo" bound for Rangoon and the "Trafford Hall" proceeding to Bombay collided at midnight in Crosby Channel. The "Bhamo" was damaged near the stern and her number three hold is making water. The stem of the "Trafford Hall" was damaged and water accumulated in her forepeak. Both the steamers returned to the dock.—Reuter.

MALABAR CYCLONE.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

SIXTY SAILORS RESCUED

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

Mangalore messages to the local papers say that about sixty surviving sailors belonging to the vessels wrecked during the cyclone on the Malabar coast have been brought ashore. Interviewed they told a pitiful tale about their adventures. They said that on account of the cyclonic weather and heavy rain on the Malabar coast about sixty fishing boats have been destroyed and that there was heavy loss of life and property. They were extremely fortunate in being picked up by a passing steamer. Many *pattamars* (country boats) carrying valuable cargo have been destroyed.—A. P.

FLIGHT TO CAPETOWN.

COBHAM'S NEW VENTURE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Capt. Alan Cobham departed from Croydon on his flight to Cape Town across Africa on De Havilland Fifty, the same in which he recently flew to Rangoon with Sir Sefton Brancker. The machine has been reconditioned and fitted with an Armstrong-Siddeley Jaguar engine. Capt. Cobham's companions are the mechanic Elliot and film representative Emmott.—Reuter's Special.

JAPANESE BUDGET.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Tokio.—The Cabinet has adopted the Budget for 1926 involving a total of 1,598 million yen which represents an increase of seventy-four million yen compared with the last year's budget. Fifteen million yen has been allocated to naval construction. A deficit of sixty-nine million has been covered by funds carried forward from the last fiscal year.—Reuter.

ANOTHER DELEGATION TO HEDJAZ.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 16.

Moulana Abdul Bari, President of Khuddamul Harmian (Society for the protection of the Holy Lands) has sent the following cable to Sultan Ibn Saud, Mecca:—

"All India Khuddimul Harmian sending a deputation personally to see the Hedjaz situation. Advise best means to stop bloodshed and to obtain peace and security of the Holy land. Kindly cable if the delegation be given opportunity to do so." A. P.

COMPULSORY MILITARY EDUCATION.

DR. PARANJPYE'S APPEAL.

BANGALORE, Nov. 16.

Addressing a large gathering on compulsory military education last night, Dr. Paranjpye observed that they would have seen now their young men had become emaciated and how they were afraid of even trivial things. They were fighting with one another even on still trivial matters which in good English schools would never be allowed to go farther than the student body themselves. The young men were extremely urbanised and lacked in every respect the exuberant energy and exercise of country life. They were not taught when to obey and when to command.

Touching on the wider aspect of nationalism, the speaker appealed to the public men of the country to consider the economic worth of spending a crore or two more and make India able to defend herself by herself without which the talk of Swaraj had no meaning and without which Swaraj, even if given, would not be maintained. The statesmen should not look to the next year or the year after next but to the next generation. With increasing population in Japan which is forced to find other lands to people her own millions with the "tradition" of Germany for her military progress and achievements with the construction of railways which were being brought nearer to India and above all with the British navy at present commanding same less respect than it did years before India must be kept ready to defend herself.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Cairo (3-45 p.m.)—Three British airmen Squadron Leader Coningham and Flight Lieutenants Rowley and Baggs who left Heleuan on October 27th on flight to Nigeria and back arrived at Geneia on their return journey from Keno, Nigeria.

El Fashor.—British aviators have arrived here from Geneina.

NEW BISHOP OF DAMAUN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Nov. 16.

Though there is no formal announcement yet to that effect, still it is known in a well informed circle that the Dean of Lisbon, who is reputed to be a man of exceptional abilities and profound learning has been selected by the Holy See, on the strong recommendation of the Patriarch of Lisbon to succeed the recently deceased prelate Dom Sebastiao Pereira as Bishop of Damaun.

CHOCOLATE PLOT.

TO KILL RAILWAY OFFICERS.

THREE ARRESTS MADE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

A story of a plot to kill some European railway employees has reached here from Dibrugarh in Assam. Last week six superior employees in Dibru Sadiya Railway workshop received letters purporting to be written by a firm of Calcutta caterers advising them of the despatch of parcels containing samples of chocolates and wines to enlist their custom. The parcels reached in time and after taking some of contents six persons including three ladies fell ill. The parcels bore the postmarks not of Calcutta but of a place eight miles from Dibrugarh.

In this connection an Anglo-Indian and two Indian dismissed employees of the Dibru Sadiya Railway have been arrested. —A.P.

NEW PERSIAN REGIME.

ASSURANCE TO MUSLIMS.

DELHI, Nov. 16.

The Consul-General of Persia has communicated to the editor of the "Comrade" the following translation of a telegram which he received from His Excellency the Foreign Minister of Persia in reply to the telegram sent by Hakim Ajmal Khan, President, Central Khilafat Committee:—

"His Highness Reza Khan feels exceedingly and extends his expression of gratitude for your congratulatory telegram. His Highness will spare no pains in the maintenance of peace between Islamic nations and towards the protection of their rights. —(Moshir-Us-Saltanat) Foreign Minister."

AMRAOTI MUNICIPALITY.

SWARAJIST ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

YEOTMAL, Nov. 16.

An Amraoti message says that at the adjourned meeting of municipal councillors for the election of office bearers Mr. D. R. Kaloti a local pleader and a Swarajist was duly elected chairman of the Amraoti municipality in opposition to the other candidate Rao Bahadur Brahman who is a Liberal and a nominated member on the Amraoti municipality.

Two Nationalist vice-chairmen were also elected.—A. P.

PROGRESS OF CONGRESS ARRANGEMENTS.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 10.

As this year's session of the Indian National Congress is nearing preparations in connection with the construction of the Congress pandal, are fairly progressing. The sanitary and drinage arrangements of the Tilak Nagar, the Congress site, are considered to be very satisfactory. The various roads of the Tilak Nagar have been named after popular leaders. The Central bazar has been named Gandhi Chowk.—A. P.

BURMA RICE CROPS.

RANGOON, Nov. 16.

District estimates for the second provincial forecast of rice crop in Burma for 1925-26 show the total area sown in Upper and Lower Burma at 11,905,300 acres, area estimated as destroyed 160,500 acres and area matured 11,744,800 acres being an increase of 431,900 acres, decrease of 133,300 and increase of 565,200 respectively as compared with the corresponding estimates of last year and a decrease of 267,000 acres, decrease of 183,900 and decrease of 23,100 acres respectively as compared with the final figures for last year. The season has been a good one on the whole and there is every prospect of a good crop. Conditions have been favourable since the last forecast and many areas destroyed earlier in the year have been replanted. Rainfall was generally sufficient. A.P.

PATNA UNIVERSITY REFORM.

PATNA, Nov. 16.

An informal conference was held last evening at the residence of Mr. S. Sultan Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor of Patna University to discuss the report of the Committee appointed by the Senate on the question of university control and the establishment of a teaching university at Patna.

The discussion centred round the recommendations of the committee regarding the constitution of the proposed Central University Board which would be subordinate to the Syndicate, the function of the board in the matter of exercising control over hostels of colleges in the university and the constitution of the proposed Selection Committee for appointing teachers at internal colleges.

The report of the committee will now be laced before the Senate on 25th instant.—A.P.

TRIAL OF BRITISH COMMUNISTS.

CHARGE OF "SEDITIOUS CONSPIRACY."

A SAKLATVALA CHEQUE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The trial of twelve Communists recently arrested on the charge of seditious conspiracy was opened at Old Bailey, this morning. There were two women jurors.

All defendants pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General opening the case said that the nature of conspiracy which the prosecution undertook to prove was that the defendants were heads in Britain of an illegal organisation calling itself the Communist Party of Great Britain, the supreme control of which was in Moscow and whose object was to forcibly overthrow by use of arms the existing state of society and as a means thereto to seduce armed forces of the Crown from their allegiance.—Reuter.

The announcement that counsel for the Crown would open fully the case against the 12 Communists who have been arrested in different parts of the country during the past 10 days, drew a large crowd to Bow-street Police Court on the 23rd October.

There was a queue as early as 8 a.m., says the "Daily Herald", and the Court was filled as soon as the doors opened. Some excitement prevailed among the hundreds of people left outside. The defendants, as they arrived singly or in batches, were cheered.

Soon after the case started an incident in the street led to a struggle. The police warned a man who was carrying a big Red Flag, and, as he persisted, they tore the flag down and took him into the police station.

THE ACCUSED.

The twelve Communists who appeared before the Magistrate, Sir Chartres Biron, were:—

Albert Inkpin, of Stapleton Hall-road, Stroud Breen, N., Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Ernest W. Cant, Fairview-road, South Tottenham, formerly London organiser of the Communist Party.

John Ross Campbell, Lodge Parade-mansions, Palmer's Green, editor of the "Workers' Weekly."

Thomas Henry Wintringham, Warwick-crescent, Maida Vale, assistant editor of the "Workers' Weekly."

William C. Rust, Avondale-square, Old Kent-road, Secretary of the Young Communist League.

William Gallacher, Maryvile, Machan-road, Larkhall, Scotland, member of the Communist Party Executive.

Thomas Bell, of Paisley, member of the Communist Party Executive.

Arthur MacManus, engineer, James-street, Covent Garden, W.C., chief of the Colonial Department.

John Thomas Murphy, engineer, Sanderstead-avenue, Golders Green, member of the Communist Party Executive.

Robert Page Arnot, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C., Director of Labour Research Department, member of the Communist Party Executive.

Walter Hannington, engineer, Estella-road, Hampstead, organiser of the National Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement.

Harry Pollitt, Dresden-road, High-gate, Secretary of the National Minority Movement.

THE CHARGE.

The warrant charged the defendants "with having on divers days, since January 1, 1924, unlawfully conspired together to utter and publish seditious libels, and to incite divers persons to commit breaches of the Incitement to Mutiny Act, 1797, against the peace of our Lord the King, his Crown, and dignity."

Sir Travers Humphreys and Mr. Percival Clarke, instructed by Mr. C. Wallace, appeared on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Sir Archibald Bodkin, who was present in Court.

Sir Henry Slesser, K.C., M.P., and Mr. Arthur Henderson, junior, instructed by Mr. W. H. Thompson, defended Cant, Wintringham, Inkpin, Hannington, Murphy, McManus and Arnot. The other defendants were not legally represented.

Mr. W. H. Williams, instructed by Mr. Horace Davies (Cardiff), held a watching brief for interested parties.

Opening the case, Sir Travers Humphreys said the persons concerned were prosecuted as the leaders and principal executive officers of two illegal organisations—one called the Communist Party of Great Britain and the other the Young Communist League.

The case for the prosecution was that all the accused were engaged, with many others, in an illegal conspiracy, a conspiracy to do an end or achieve an end by unlawful means.

Defendants, said Sir Travers, were engaged in preaching a doctrine they called Communism. Many other persons might be prosecuted with them—indeed, the view of the prosecution was that all persons who disseminated either by word of mouth or by published writings the doctrines of what defendants called Communism were liable to be prosecuted for sedition.

"Communism" hails from Russia", continued Sir Travers, "and the two societies with which the accused are connected receive their orders from Moscow. They are not prosecuted because they call themselves Communists, but because they are engaged in disseminating the doctrines of what they call Communism, which the prosecution suggests are seditious doctrines."

CROWN AND COMMUNISM.

Sir Travers went on to say that the Communist Party of Great Britain acted under the direction of the Communist International from Moscow, of which it was the English branch, and to which it was affi-

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AHMEDABAD MILL-OWNERS' GRIEVANCES.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY POINTS TO ASSEMBLY.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson with Lady Wilson arrived here this morning by a special train from Bombay. On His Excellency's alighting from the train prominent citizens of the town were introduced to him.

The Governor will receive addresses of welcome this morning from the District Local Board, Sanitary Association, and the Mill-owners Association and in the evening from the Anjumane-Islam and the Sunni Mohomedans Wakf Committee.—

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16.

An address of welcome was presented this morning to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay by the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association. The address which was read by the President of the Association Sheth Chimanlal Girlhardas Parekh stated: Indian Textile industry has fallen upon evil days. Its difficulties have by this time been universally realised. It is painful to have to strike a note of complaint or despair in the address of welcome. The Excise Duty has for some considerable time past been in the forefront of the pressing public questions. The Government of India for reasons best known to themselves have hitherto rejected all requests for its abolition despite their repeated pledges in the past and the unequivocal vote of the people's chosen representatives in the Legislative Assembly and also ignoring the recommendations of the various commercial and industrial bodies both European and Indian. Your Excellency's Government had also endorsed the universal demand for the immediate removal of this objectionable impost and we take this opportunity of expressing our cordial appreciation and gratitude to Your Excellency for the weighty support accorded to our industry at such a critical stage. As a consequence of this Excise Duty and arising directly out of it our Association has been labouring under a grievance which, though not so great in its proportions, is perhaps more irritating than the duty itself. It is a burden enough to be saddled with a duty of 3½ per cent. It is, we beg to submit, wholly unjustifiable to be made in reality to pay about half per cent. in excess of statutory figure. All representations made in the past for the redress of this grievance have been unavailing and we once again bring it to Your Excellency's notice in the hope that, irksome as the Duty is, nothing will be done to make it more so for the short time that it continues in force.

REDUCTION OF RAILWAY FREIGHT

We regret to have to inform Your Excellency that the Railway Board has thought fit to decline the request for the reduction of Railway freight for coal transported overlong distances inspite of the resolution recently passed in the Council of State in that behalf.

This refusal is in direct opposition to the recommendation of the Tariff Board as expressed in the report regarding grant of protection to cement industry and as the decision of the Railway Board adversely affects the interests of the industry in this Presidency which is so far removed from the coal fields. We have to solicit the support of Your Excellency's Government for the purpose of pressing on the Government of India the view point of industrialists in this part of the country.

REPRESENTATION IN ASSEMBLY

We regret to inform Your Excellency that this Association representing as it does the major industrial interests of Gujarat has not been granted the right of unbroken representation on the Legislative Assembly. Commerce industry and finance nowadays claim large portion of the time and attention of the Assembly. In all such legislative measures the members of our Association are vitally interested and it would, we feel, be advantage to the Government of India to know at first hand the views of the important industrial concerns in Gujarat and Kathiawar. The interests of Bombay and Gujarat are not in all respects identical and neither could be expected fully to appreciate and represent the views of the other. Under these circumstances we beg Your Excellency's Government to support our demand for continuous and unbroken representation on the Legislative Assembly in the place of the unsatisfactory arrangement of representation of the industry alternately by the Association of Bombay and Ahmedabad one of which has to take enforced legislative holiday for a period of three years. May we also respectfully request Your Excellency kindly to see your way to recommend one of our members preferably one chosen by our Association for nomination on the Indian Legislative Assembly till necessary revision is made in the rules.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Governor in reply to the address said:—

My sympathy with all concerned in the

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HIGH COURT

CASE AGAINST MULLAJI SAHEB.

CHANCES OF SETTLEMENT.

The rule of *Habeas Corpus* obtained by Ismailji Abdulali against the Mullaji Saheb, the Head Priest of the Dawoodi Borah community, calling upon him to produce the petitioner's three minor daughters in Court came up for further hearing before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah at the High Court on Monday afternoon.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, with Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and Motilal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Debholkar and Jeshtaram appeared for the petitioner; while the Advocate General with Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., represented the Mullaji Saheb.

Sir Chimanlal intimated that he had made certain suggestions to the other side, but had received no reply from them.

His Lordship—Mariam is in Bombay and they are willing to hand her over to you, and you are willing to take her?

Sir Chimanlal—Yes. The other two girls are in Junagadh State, but the Mullaji Saheb can get them here and hand them over to us. If that is done, nothing further remains. They are also quite willing to return Rs. 1,200 which we had paid. On that footing, we are willing to withdraw our petition, and we don't mind even if the order of costs is made against us.

The Advocate-General said that he had not been able to put the proposals before his client. An arrangement was made in the presence of the petitioner that Mahomdalli Allabux would send the girls there. The girls are, therefore, under Mahomdalli's control. Under the circumstances, the petitioner ought to have taken out the rule against Mahomadalli, and not against the Mullaji Saheb. The proposals suggested by Sir Chimanlal were made to him in the morning, but he had not been able to communicate with the Mullaji Saheb on that question.

His Lordship—I am not forcing anything on any party. They can take up any position they like. I shall have to deal with the case according to law.

The Advocate-General then asked for adjournment till Tuesday, which was granted.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDERED FOR THE SAKE OF ORNAMENTS.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Shidlingp Balappa Biliur

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Fawcett and Madgaokar.)

This was an appeal against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Belgaum. The accused was charged under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and was sentenced to death.

The facts material to the case have been fully given in their Lordships' judgment:—

"This is a confirmation case and an appeal by Shidlingappa against the convictions of murder and robbery, by the Sessions Judge of Belgaum, agreeing with the jury and also with them as assessors and sentencing him to death on the former charge and to seven years' rigorous imprisonment on the latter.

The deceased Venkaji was a pleader's clerk at Bail-Hongal and was spending the summer vacation with his family in the village of Hunshal. At the end of the vacation he left Hunshal intending to return to Bail-Hongal. The way lies by bullock cart for 9 miles up to Gurlapur and thence by motor up to Chikodi and thence by train. He left Hunshal at 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday, the 20th May, in the cart of his tenant Shivya, accompanied by another tenant Ningappa, wearing, as usual, a pair of gold wristlets and a pair of gold rings. He was waiting at Gurlapur for the motor from 2 p.m. and sent the cart and cartman back. The following day the corpse was discovered at a plantain garden not far from the toll Naka at Gurlapur where he had been resting, with, neck cut and deprived of the four ornaments, but otherwise intact, including a letter to his address and currency notes of Rs. 1,025 which were in his pocket. On the report to the local Head Constable who informed the Sub-Inspector, the latter took the deceased's brother from Hunshal to the scene of offence and the body was identified. According to the prosecution, suspicion was directed against the appellant, and the latter on Sunday, the 24th May, produced the 4 gold ornaments in the presence of the Panch.

Although there is an eye-witness Ningappa in the case, his evidence on this particular point is of somewhat doubtful value. According to Ningappa, the accused, who there is no doubt had accompanied the cart of the deceased, not only invited the deceased to change his resting place from the roadside to the garden, but also after a time, when Ningappa alleges that he felt uneasy and went to the garden, he actually saw the murder being accomplished and the ornaments being taken by the accused. Admittedly, Ningappa did not help the deceased, raised no cry, did not inform the cartman Shivya, or the toll-farmer Ramchandra, who were close by, or any one else, either at Gurlapur or on their return to Hunshal. The sole cause, he says, was that he was afraid of the accused and his axe. That excuse might hold good in respect of his omission to help on the scene of offence, but is clearly insufficient to explain his subsequent conduct, if really he saw the murder and the robbery. It is perfectly possible, in our opinion, that this episode of Ningappa's is an after-thought to strengthen the case for the prosecution.

The conviction is really based, however, on the production of the ornaments by the accused. This production rests on the evidence of the Panch and the Panchnama. The place from which the accused produced the ornaments was in the interior of his house, completely inaccessible to a stranger. Apart from his denial of production, there is no explanation on the accused's part of this evidence of the Panch and the Panchnama. The investigation commenced on the 22nd and no hypothesis has been put before us to show how the ornaments could have been produced by the appellant unless he was the murderer and robber. The production is, in our opinion, proved and is inconsistent with the innocence of the accused. But this evidence does not rest by itself. There is ample corroborative evidence to show not only that the accused accompanied the deceased from Hunshal to Gurlapur and got a lift in the cart, but the disinterested toll-farmer Ramchandra, an inhabitant of Gurlapur, who did not know even the name of the deceased or of the accused, swears to his hearing their conversation when the accused invited the deceased to rest not by the roadside, but in the garden where the corpse was discovered. Ramchandra, saw the deceased and the accused wending their way, towards this garden. He also noticed ornaments on the person of the deceased and the hatchet on the person of the accused. We see no reason to disbelieve the evidence of this witness. In addition, there is a certain amount of evidence that on the day prior to the offence the accused had made enquiries with the deceased as to the hour and road of his departure, and that on his way back he gave false information to the witness Lagma as to the place where he had been.

All these circumstances coupled with the production of the ornaments by the accused within four days of the murder and the evidence of the toll-farmer Ramchandra of the accused taking the deceased to the garden, suffice, quite apart from the portion of the evidence of Ningappa referred to above, to prove the guilt of the accused on both the charges.

The jury and the assessors were unanimous as to the guilt of the accused. We see no reason to differ. As to the sentence, in a clear case of murder and robbery, we must confirm the capital sentence on the one charge and of 7 years' R. I. on the other, and dismiss the appeal."

CAMPAIGN AGAINST COMMUNISM.

DEMOCRACY'S RIGHT TO JUDGE FOR ITSELF.

"Inspired by the letters of old gentlemen written on good club notepaper," said Colonel Wedgewood, M.P., speaking at Lincoln, in mail week, "the Government says that Communism, the cause of all our sorrows, is to be crushed, annihilated. Henceforth, for the Government, the Communist Party is an illegal organisation.

"The Governments of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria took this view some time ago. It is very gratifying to find Great Britain in such good company."

But the British are curious people, he went on. In all these foreign countries, when Government puts its foot down to crush the Communists menace, all the Parties nearest to Communism hasten to wash their hands of the taint—to prove themselves loyal, legal, respectable and safe.

"But in England, owing doubtless to some perverse twist, prosecution has the opposite effect. We begin to think there must be something in these Communist fellows if 'Jix' dislikes them so. Besides, prison for opinions is rather bad taste."

If those prosecutions had taken place before the Liverpool Conference, added Col. Wedgewood, the vote on Communism might have been different. "We are not going to have political bullying in this country."

The explanation of the English attitude must be, partly, dislike of bullying. "Who is the Government, to tell us what to think?"

But partly it came from that well-educated tolerance which approved that mankind should hear all things, even bad things.

Unless the electorate could hear the false as well as the true, nonsense a swell as sense, how should each one of us learn to distinguish between the false and the true, between sense and nonsense?

"Democracy can only work, or come, through freedom to hear and judge for ourselves," he added. "A melodramatic Home Secretary, who tries to take away this freedom, soon becomes merely funny, then moring."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The death of Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Coverji Pestonji Dotiwala took place at Mhow at the age of 74. Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah was the leading citizen of Mhow and took active part in the affairs of the Cantonment till shortly before he was confined to bed which ended in death.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson accompanied by Mr. J. C. Ker Private Secretary and Captains K. E. Previte and O. L. Paget Aides-de-Camp left Kirkee on tour for the Gujarat District on Sunday.

The death has occurred in the Thomason Hospital, Agra, of Khan Bahadur Doctor Mashai Allah Khan, a well-known retired professor attached to the Thomason Hospital.

TURKEY'S DESTINY

MUSTAFA KEMAL'S SPEECH

PROGRESS IN AVIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, Oct. 20.

I need hardly offer any excuse to the reader for my reference to the Mosul Question again. The political horizon is gloomy still and the foreboding clouds of war threaten to break into a storm yet. During the last two or three weeks since the break up of the Geneva session of the League, no ray of hope regarding an amicable settlement of the dispute, has struck the eye of an impatient lover of peace. Ghazi Pasha during his travels visited Smyrna and reviewed the army which was taking part in the autumn manoeuvres. In answer to the greetings of the Army Inspector-General, he delivered a speech, the following sentences from which deserve special quotation here:—

"The happiest day in my life was when I entered Smyrna at the head of our victorious army. Since that day, the Republican Army has utilized every moment for increasing its capacity of serving the Fatherland and the Turkish nation in a far better manner than in the past. Unhesitatingly and with the full force of conviction I can assure the whole nation that the Republican Army is fully prepared to defend the Republic and the sacred Turkish soil. The nation, determined to accomplish its social and ideological emancipation and perfection, may work out its destiny with composure, unmindful of all internal and external obstacles, by laying its hopes in the power and strength of our brave army which is fully conscious of its duty."

AN AVIATION CONGRESS.

Along with this, efforts are being made by the "Society for promoting Civil Aviation", which is to-day holding its first Congress at Angora, to equip the country with an up-to-date aerial fleet. During the six months of its existence, the Society has achieved "brilliant success in collecting funds, etc.", in the words of Ismet Pasha who is presiding over the present session of the Aviation Congress. According to the President of the session, the Turkish aviators have been second to none in the world as the record of their past activities during the last ten years shews. The contributions to the Society's funds have been voluntarily undertaken by the public very enthusiastically and most people have willingly become permanent subscribers and their donations are regularly collected every month like other taxes. The amount of subscriptions so far gathered, cannot be published now; for such publicity is not in the interest of the country. It is intended to establish an aeroplane factory at Angora where every kind of aeroplanes will be completely manufactured from Turkish raw materials and with Turkish skill. An aviation school for training aviators will be established in Stamboul. This enterprise is very big no doubt; but the determination of the Turkish nation which successfully weathered many a storm, is greater still.

As Turkey lacks adequate means of communication and transport, the leaders of modern Turkey are devoting their attention to the construction of railways and roads, to which I have referred in some of my previous letters. But till new lines are opened, the question of transporting heavy field guns to the war fronts remains to be solved. If Turkey succeeds in developing aerial transport system, this burning question will also be solved and the big planes will be utilised for this purpose.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

To meet all this heavy outlay, national economic resources of Turkey are also being developed. Last week was held at Adana, the second annual Congress of Turkish cotton-growers in which Russian and German delegates also took part. Adana cotton successfully competed with Egyptian cotton and excelled Indian cotton last year on the London market. Adana, Mersina, Smyrna farm the chief cotton growing centres in Turkey. But as Ali Djenani Bey, the Turkish Minister of Commerce, while presiding over the Congress, said in Turkey the area under the cultivation of cotton was very limited in comparison with other cotton-growing countries of the world, hence notwithstanding the higher quality of Turkish cotton, it was considered extremely necessary by him to increase the output of the fields; for, Indian cotton, though inferior in quality, was dominating the world markets on account of its tremendous quantity.

Though industrially, Turkey is not developed yet, yet she is using agricultural machinery, on a very wide scale. India cannot compare with her in this respect. The reason is that Turkey has a national Government anxious to develop her national industry. It is intended there that raw cotton should not be exported and efforts should be made to instal textile factories in the country itself. This of course shall take long enough. In the meantime the cultivation of cotton is to be encouraged. But there are two handicaps, viz., want of long-term credits and the dearth of labour power, specially at the time of harvesting; for, the population of the country has been decimated by wars. But the iron will of the nation over-comes every obstacle!

ASIATIC FEDERATION.

Huge crowds of people parading the streets of Stamboul on the day of the anniversary of its evacuation, assembled in front of the Br. Embassy and shouted "Mosul is ours; we, in no case, will give it up." The resolution of the A. I. C. C. on the Chinese situation has given a new orientation to the Indian national politics. The attitude of the Congress towards the

(Continued on next page.)

CUT IN WAGES.

NO HOPE OF BEING RESTORED.

MR. JOSHI AND MILLOWNERS

The Secretary to the Mill-owners' Association, writes:—

Mr. N. M. Joshi addressed a letter to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor stating that owing to the fall in the price of Indian cotton, the cost of production of cloth has been reduced by 3/4ths of an anna per lb. which is equivalent to the reduction which will be obtained by the cut in wages or which would have been possible had the Excise Duty been remitted.

Mr. Joshi's letter was forwarded to the Association by the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor with a request for the Association's views thereon, and I am directed to forward herewith for publication a copy of the letter addressed by the Association to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

To the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th November, 1925, and the accompanying letter from Mr. N. M. Joshi, and in reply to say that my Committee welcome the opportunity thus afforded to them of controverting the utterly incorrect and unjustifiable conclusions drawn by Mr. Joshi, and of placing the correct facts before His Excellency the Governor and the mill-workers.

Put very briefly, Mr. Joshi concludes that owing to the fall in the price of Indian cotton, the cost of production of cloth has been reduced by 3/4ths of an anna per lb. which is equivalent to the reduction which will be obtained by the cut in wages, or which would have been possible had the Excise Duty been remitted.

The great point Mr. Joshi entirely overlooks, and which at once destroys any chance of correctness in his conclusions is that the fall in the price of cotton is worldwide. As a matter of fact while Indian cotton has fallen by Rs. 38—Rs. 40, per candy, American cotton has fallen by Rs. 78—Rs. 80 per candy. Thus, far from being at an advantage because of the fall in price of cotton, the Bombay mills are at a still further disadvantage, because the cost of production of imported piece-goods will be reduced by as large or an even larger amount than the cost of production of Indian piece-goods. In reality the fall in price of cotton has accentuated the present difficulties of the Bombay mills since the disposal of the present heavy stocks of yarn and piece-goods made from high-priced cotton will entail even greater losses to the mills than formerly, if cloth prices are reduced owing to the fall in cotton prices. My Committee feel that the gravity of the mills' present position cannot be overstated, and they wish to take this opportunity of informing His Excellency that there has been a very poor off-take of cloth and yarn since the middle of October, and to-day the mills hold stocks of upward of 100,000 bales of cloth and 30,000 bales of yarn, in spite of the fact that production has been entirely suspended for nearly two months.

There is, unfortunately, absolutely no hope of mills being able to restore the cut in wages until the prospects of the industry have improved very considerably indeed. The re-opening of the mills at the old rates of wages in the present circumstances is therefore not possible.

My Committee also wish to state, with all the emphasis possible, that the cut in wages, which has been effected, is the very lowest which could have been made under the circumstances, that the cut was made after months of the most careful consideration and that the wages in the cotton trade of Bombay are still higher than in any centre of the cotton industry in India and higher than for any similar class of work in any part of India, even after taking into account the lower cost of living in certain up-country districts.

It might very pertinently be added that my Committee are convinced that if the facts which were placed before the Deputation which waited on the Committee of the Association on 9th July and on 16th July, 1925, and those contained in my letter of the 17th October, 1925, were properly represented to the work-people by Mr. Joshi and other Labour Leaders, the end of the strike would be brought about immediately. It is the false hopes which have been engendered in the minds of the workers which have prolonged this unfortunate strike, and have been the cause of so much useless and needless loss of earnings by 150,000 work-people.

SUKHIA & DUMASIA.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Where is Dr. Sukhia? How has he allowed Mr. N. M. Dumasia to steal a march over him? For some time past, it was, so to say, the proud privilege of the Advocate General of the Fort Ward to move the Corporation for presentation of Civic Address to the incoming and outgoing Satraps. Mr. Dumasia has treaded on his colleague's toes, and embraced the first opportunity of showing his loyalty! Was it questioned in some quarters after his Goiety Theatre speech, that he should have been in such hot haste to move for an Address to the Viceroy-designate?

ADULTERATED GHEE.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday. Mr. Joseph Baptista presided.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. H. A. Talcherkar stating that in Bombay there were several shops in obscure streets where ghee was prepared for local consumption as well as for export; that he found in those shops ghee was manufactured by mixing vegetable preparations with fat and that although fat and tallow were freely used there was no license issued to the shopkeepers; that the Corporation would be doing a great service if immediate enquiries were made and a Committee appointed to examine the samples of ghee manufactured in these shops and adding that it was high time that the Corporation checked the evil.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved that the letter be sent to the Commissioner for report.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconding spoke of tins of adulterated ghee being sent from Karachi to Bombay as real ghee and said that was not the only known case.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said there was Section 417 (a) of the Municipal Act enacted in 1899 giving the Commissioner power to prosecute people who sold anything as ghee which was not really ghee, even if it were harmless and not poisonous. During these 26 years the Commissioner had not reported a single case of prosecution or destruction to the Corporation. Every month they were receiving reports of beef, mutton, fruit and other things destroyed, because of their unwholesomeness, but not a single report about the destruction of ghee had been received in all these 26 years. It was because the people who ate mutton and beef would not tolerate it if it were not good and although the people who used ghee numbered 11 lakhs nothing was done in the matter. There were 400 shops in Bombay where ghee was sold as such, but it was no pure ghee at all but adulterated stuff. He added a rider to the original proposition that the Commissioner should be asked to report as to what action he had taken under Section 417 (a).

Dr. A. G. Viegas supported.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia said the Commissioner had already sent a communication to the Corporation that the slaughter of buffaloes was carried on at Kurla for the purpose of mixing their fat with ghee. The Commissioner was, therefore, not unaware of the adulteration sold in the market. The vast majority of people in Bombay were not using ghee at all, but mere white oil, fat, or some such stuff, and he thought it should be stopped at once.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said there were certain classes of Hindus who would pay willingly anything for pure ghee and the evil of selling adulterated ghee was growing in dimensions every year. Vegetable ghee was brought from Holland and openly advertised as such, and he thought it was imperatively necessary that it should be stopped at once.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey complained that thousands of milch cattle were slaughtered in India yearly by Government, and that was why the price of ghee and milk was going up. He asked them to look to the conservation of these animals first, before they could expect any improvement in the situation.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said since the passing of the Act for the prevention of food adulteration the old Municipal Section 417 (a) was suspended. He asked that the new Act should now be made applicable to Bombay at once, and that fact widely advertised.

The motion was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

HEALTH OF MILL-STRIKERS.

Messrs R. S. Asavale, R. K. Vaidya, B. N. Mehisheri, R. H. Gandhi, S. L. Silam, R. A. Gole, B. G. Parelker, and Nanabhai Luxmon have given notice of the following resolution to be moved in the Municipal Corporation:—

That in view of the fact that on account of the strike in the textile industry in this city the health of the workers in the mills has been deteriorating, the Corporation resolves that the Commissioner be authorized to spend a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 for the relief of those workers who suffer from starvation and he be requested to make arrangements to distribute relief immediately with the assistance of a committee of members to be named at the meeting.

COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was rather a surprise to me and must be to many more to see Mr. N. M. Joshi's name in the list of Nationalist candidates published this morning for the coming municipal elections of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on behalf of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board. Mr. Joshi ceased to be a Congressman long ago. As far as I am aware, I have no knowledge of Mr. Joshsi's having joined the Nationalist Party either. When the resolution on Mahatma Gandhi's release was before the Assembly Mr. Joshi had the honour to oppose it and vote with Government members. No doubt, Mr. Joshi, if he declares openly and associates himself with the Nationalist Party by becoming its member, deserves to be congratulated and supported in the forthcoming municipal elections. Will Mr. Joshi take the earliest opportunity to make a statement of the reasons which prompted him to be a candidate for the municipal elections on behalf of the party which he used to criticise most?—Yours, etc.

A VOTER.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

MILL STRIKE.

5,200 WORKING IN MILLS.

The mill-operatives who are left in Bombay are now showing some signs of discontent owing to the prolonged nature of the strike and on Saturday about 25 of them collected round Kala Chowki and Chinchpokli and threatened the men who had gone to work in the mills of that locality. Again on Monday morning about 40 strikers collected near Kala Chowki and threatened to assault about 60 men who were working in the Bombay Cotton Mill. They were however promptly dispersed by the police.

On Monday about 5,200 men went in seventy mills, a number which was less by a hundred than on Saturday. The Tata Mill which had notified the operatives to receive their wages for September on Saturday last paid only 25 men that day while other mills made payment to about 625 workmen the same day.

The labour leaders distributed relief at different centres among 2,900 operatives.

DONATIONS FOR STRIKE RELIEF.

The Secretary, Committee of Assistance to the Textile Workers' writes:—

The following contributions have so far been received by the Committee of Assistance to the Textile Workers in Bombay for the relief organised by it for the Bombay Textile Workers now on strike:—

All-India Trade Union Congress, Bombay (out of the contribution received from the British Trades Union Congress for the N. W. Railway strikers), Rs. 2,000; the Bombay Labour Organisation Fund, Bombay, Rs. 2,000; the British Trades Union Congress, London (equivalent of £150), Rs. 1,972-10; the International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam (Holland) (equivalent of £100), Rs. 1,317-5; the Cordite Factory Labour Union, Aruvankadu (the Nilgiris), Rs. 100; the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Bombay, Rs. 50; the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Bombay, Rs. 50; Rao Saheb R. V. Vandekar, Bombay, Rs. 25; the Telegraph Workmen's Union, Bombay, Rs. 15; Mr. R. S. Phadnis, Shahapur, Rs. 5; Mr. Parbhatrao Maruti Powar, Bombay, Rs. 5; minor contributions, Rs. 142. Total Rs. 7,681-15-0.

SYMPATHY FROM INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE WORKERS.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, M.P., Secretary of the International Textile Workers' Federation, London, has sent the following cable to Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Secretary of the Committee of Assistance to the Textile Workers:—

"Despatched one hundred sixty pounds (for) Textile Workers' Strike (relief) Fund. Grindlay, Bombay, will pay. Heartiest wishes (for) complete success (in) your struggle."

WANTED VOLUNTEERS.

The Committee of Assistance to the Textile Workers has decided to collect contributions in Bombay for the relief-work organised by it for the Textile Workers now on strike and their families. It has printed tickets of the value of Rs. 10, Rs. 5, and rupee one, and it appeals to the public-spirited men and women in Bombay to volunteer their services and help the Committee to collect contributions on an extensive scale. They should see either Mr. N. M. Joshi or Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Committee, in the Servants of India Society's Home, between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. on any day.

RELIEF TO STRIKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The letter appearing in to-day's issue of your paper written by Vishram Dhakooji and other jobbers regarding relief to workers, has been explained to us and we thank you very much for giving publicity to the same. We need not say that along with the men, we poor jobbers are suffering very much. Those people who profess to give relief create wrong ideas and give rise to false hopes in the minds of men, in consequence of which they don't return to work and ultimately nothing but starvation stares us in the face. Along with Vishram Dhakooji and other jobbers, we also insist upon these supporters of Labour to publish precise facts and state how much of rice, oil, dal, fuel, salt, vegetables if any, one mill man, whether he be a jobber or a labourer, will be given per day, on his asking for the same, and for how many days in the month will he get it, and how many men per day or month will be supplied with the same. If the relievers publish facts and do not keep the millhands in the dark, the end of the strike would be in sight, and thereby we poor jobbers along with the mill-hands will be rendered happy. Kindly give publicity to our demands and we hope in return the relief givers will publish details as desired by us and they will be called upon by us to carry out whatever they send to the Press for publication. We are not satisfied with Mr. Joshi saying he has got so many rupees in hand and so many more coming, but we want him to tell us how many thousand men, and for how many days in the month, will be supplied and with how much rice, dal, salt, oil, fuel, vegetables per day and every day just the same. Such details will be very welcome to us.—Yours etc.,

SAMBHAJI BAPOOJI AND OTHER JOBBERS.

TRIAL OF BRITISH COMMUNISTS.

Continued from page 7.

liated. The Young Communist League was affiliated to the Young Communist International of Moscow. Counsel proceeded to read from a book, which, he said, was headed, "The Decisions of the Third Congress of the Communist International."

The prosecution suggested, continued Sir Travers, that Communism as understood and explained by these persons was illegal, because it involved three things.

The first was to overthrow the constituted Government of this country and established forms of Government by force.

The second was to create antagonism between different classes of His Majesty's subjects—"to use an expression one finds frequently in these publications, it involves the creation of class war."

The third was to seduce from their allegiance the armed forces of the Crown.

"If these matters can be established, I venture", said Sir Travers, "to think that no lawyer even would argue the question whether the persons who published such doctrines are not guilty of what is called sedition."

"SEDITIOUS INTENTION."

Sir Travers read passages from the judgment of Mr. Justice Cave with regard to "seditious intention", and also referred to the Mutiny Act of 1797. He contended that the ultimate object of the doctrine of Communism was stated in the book to which he had already referred as "the over-throw of Capitalism and the establishment of the dictatorship of the Proletariat", which, he supposed, meant that they recognised one class of the community and one only as being worthy of consideration, and that was what they called the Proletariat. They sometimes referred to it as the workers, or the masses.

The rest of the community was referred to as bourgeoisie, by which he supposed they meant the great middle class: and they also referred to capitalists and bosses.

If that could be done by lawful means, said Sir Travers, he was not there to suggest that it was a crime to advocate it. But in these days it was known perfectly well that some ends could not be achieved, and were not expected to be achieved, by lawful means, and the methods which were proposed by these persons to attain that end were first of all to foment discontent among the people and create a class war.

Sir Travers contended that it was part of the Communist programme to seduce from their allegiance the armed forces of the Crown. He read from Communist publications, in order, as he put it, to justify what he had said.

Another document referred to by Sir Travers was said to have been found at the private house of Mr. Rust, a copy having also been found at the headquarters of the Communist Party of Great Britain at 16, King-street.

One of the passages he read contained the words: "A clear programme for the struggle against bourgeoisie militarism and reaction, was adopted." It proposed, "To transfer the imperiliast war into the civil war of the working classes against the bourgeoisie."

The passage also stated: "Instructions were given to this end for the formation of illegal nuclei in the Army and Navy."

"ADDRESSED TO THE ARMY."

Sir Travers said he was not troubling the Court with any evidence as against each of these persons separately or to read any speeches, at the moment, which they might have made. The case against them was that they, as leaders of the two parties mentioned, were responsible for the publication and sale of literature at their respective offices.

Counsel next drew attention to the "Workers' Weekly" for August 21 of this year. He said "Here in the largest type to be found anywhere are these words, 'If you must shoot, don't shoot the workers', and inside the paper is material which makes it perfectly obvious that this instruction is not addressed to the world at large, but to the Army."

Sir Travers referred to the activities of each of the defendants. Mr. Arnot, he said, was a member of the Executive Committee, and the third of the persons who were authorised to sign cheques. Walter Hannington was a member of the Executive, and his metier seemed to be rather that of a speaker.

Sir Travers submitted at this stage that there was a 'prima facie' case against each of the defendants, and added that if it were thought necessary to add to the charges, or to elaborate them in any way, he would prepare them and give the defendants copies of them.

DETECTIVES IN THE BOX.

After the luncheon interval, Detective William Rogers gave evidence of having purchased copies of the "Workers' Weekly" at various dates at the headquarters of the Communist Party.

Sergt. Walter Shute spoke to purchasing certain Communist publications.

The case was adjourned until Tuesday, the defendants being allowed the same bail as before.

On the case being taken upon the 27th October, Det.-Sergt. Renshaw stated that he visited the headquarters of the Communist Party at No. 16, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C., where Inkpin was arrested, and removed certain papers and documents which he found in the office, including a circular dated "August 4, 1914-1925," to which, he said, was attached a copy of a publication called the "Empire Rebel," which was apparently circulated among factory workers. He found fourteen copies of this circular.

Sergeant Renshaw added that a letter was found on the premises signed by a man named Middleton asking for information as to Communists joining the police force. The secretary to the Communist Party, under date March 3, 1925, wrote:—

There is no objection raised to members of the party joining the police force if they are thoroughly reliable members.

Before any action is taken in this matter it is desirable to have a record of any members carefully considered, and their complete trustworthiness established, and after they have joined a list should be carefully kept.

Half a dozen members of the party in the police force of the bigger towns like Glasgow would certainly be very useful.

Questioned later by Mr. Gallacher, one of the defendants, Sergeant Henshaw said he did not know how the copy of the letter to Comrade Losovsky was found at the office in King-street. This was the only letter found that had reference to the affairs of the Red International of Labour Unions.

Sir Travers Humphreys then read the letter, which referred to arrangements for rendering assistance to Bulgarian comrades in the "Bulgarian campaign."

The letter concluded:—

"Our Political Bureau further wishes me to direct your attention to the somewhat unnecessary references made in your letter with reference to transmitting money by the secret channels," adding that "The comrades responsible be warned of the necessity of being more discreet in their communications."

Mr. William Francis Moss, managing director of the London Caledonian Press, Ltd., stated that his firm printed the "Workers' Weekly" from January 4, 1924, to July 17, 1925. The firm received cheques from the Communist Party for the expenses of printing.

THE "WORKERS' WEEKLY."

Asked by the Clerk of the Court whether he had reason to believe that the Government were devoting attention to the "Workers' Weekly", witness replied, "I have reason to believe the Government is watching every paper."

Mr. Campbell (a defendant): During the period in which you printed the "Workers' Weekly," were you under the necessity of frequently rejecting cartoons as being seditious?—No.

It was a very exceptional case in this instance? It was.

Mr. Pollitt next questioned witness about the cartoon which was suppressed. "Was it not," asked Mr. Pollitt, "a cartoon in which the cartoonist was endeavouring to depict men who were under the new Insurance Act, but who would be thrown off the unemployment donation on the ground that they were not genuinely seeking work, and that the Prince of Wales came within the same category?—I cannot tell you. I haven't the foggiest idea.

Richard Bernard Simpson, manager of the Centro Press, Limited, Borough, S.E., said that his firm had printed a large quantity of literature for the Communist Party of Great Britain. The work was charged sometimes to the Communist Party's account, sometimes to the account of the Communist International, and sometimes to the Young Communist League.

Henry Arthur Mead, ledger clerk, employed by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, bankers, said that J. T. Murphy, R. Page Arnot and Albert Inkpin had authority to sign cheques.

In the course of his evidence, witness identified two cheques, one of which, for £6 15s., was payable to Mr. Saklatvala, and was signed by Inkpin.

Chief-Inspector Parker, recalled, said that after charging Inkpin he searched him and found on him among other things three cards showing membership of the Communist Party of Great Britain, 1923-24-25. He also found a receipt for £2,500 for the purchase of debentures in Centro-Press Limited, dated March 5, 1924.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

clear cut policy. It gives us no clue to understand the intentions of the Lokamanya regarding the working of the Reform Act.

What Lokmanya Meant.

Is there any other clue to Mr. Tilak's intentions about Ministerships and Executive Councillorships and about co-operation in general? The answer is in the affirmative. The manifesto of the Congress Democratic Party is the last political will and testament of Mr. Tilak and a careful persual of that memorable document will throw some light on the question. No doubt in the popular mind the expression responsive co-operation is likely to be indissolubly connected with the manifesto. It is, however, very significant *that nowhere in that carefully worded document the words "responsive co-operation" occur.* Now if there was any place where Mr. Tilak would have put this expression it was this. This omission is not accidental. We do not come across the phrase either in the resolutions of the Sholapur Provincial Conference held in April 1920 or in those of Mr. Tilak's Home Rule League at its annual meeting in May, 1920. The Moderate politician will no doubt say what is true in a limited sense that *Mr. Tilak did intend to accept ministerships and Executive Councillorships, in fact, every seat of power and authority.* But what was his object? It was, in the words of the famous Amritsar Congress Resolution to "so work the reforms as to secure the early establishment of full responsible self-Government." And as a commentary upon this we should read the statement in the manifesto of the Congress Democratic Party that the Party intended to move, through the help of Labour and other members of the Parliament, a bill in the House of Commons, granting full self-government to India. *Mr. Tilak's work in the Legislatures was merely to be preparatory to presentation of such a Bill.* In these circumstances, he could not boycott the Councils as Mr. Gandhi, at one end, and Mr. Satymurti, at the other, wanted to do. He could not accept Mr. Das' slogan of obstruction, which was also the slogan of Mr. Bepin Chander Pal of January 1920. He wanted to demonstrate the glaring defects of the present Act and on the demonstration of its unworkability to build his case for his Swaraj Bill in the House of Commons. And even then he wanted to impose certain conditions before he agreed to work the reforms. In his first public lecture just after the Amritsar Congres he said: "The Montagu Act does not give us the right of self-government. We have no control of the purse. More than forty crores of money is wasted on the army. *We cannot co-operate until the money is properly divided between reserved and transferred departments. We want to utilize the Act to prove that diarchy is unworkable.*"

Its Implications.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that

(1) The expression Responsive Co-operation has nowhere been used by the Lokamanya as expressive of his policy: it does not occur in the manifesto of the Congress Democratic Party, in the resolutions of the Sholapur Provincial Conference of April 1920 or in the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of Mr. Tilak's Home Rule League in May 1920. It was first used in a non-committal way and as a gesture of courtesy and goodwill in Mr. Tilak's message to the King-Emperor in December, 1919.

(2) Though Mr. Tilak wanted to accept Ministerships and Executive Councillorships, still this so-called co-operation was not a never-ending process but strictly part of his strategic plan of moving at a very early date (say in 1923 or 1924) through the help of Labour and Liberal friends, a Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons and concentrating all his activities thereon. It was therefore impossible for him either to boycott the Councils or to start his campaign with a policy of obstruction.

(3) Mr. Tilak was prepared to act according to circumstances. In his manifesto he declared that his party would not hesitate to choose any weapon "from co-operation to constiutional opposition" according as it was "expedient and best suited to give effect to the popular will." Let there be no mistake in understanding what Mr. Tilak meant by "constitutional opposition." Suffice it to say that it included the refusal of supplies and non-payment of taxes.

It will thus be seen that the "responsive co-operation" of Mr. Tilak gives no justification to any of the C.P. and Berar Swarajists to accept posts in the gift of Government I would, therefore, respectfully request those of the C. P. and Berar Swarajists who want to revert to what they call "responsive co-operation" to declare fully and unreservedly what *their* idea of responsive co-operation is. If their regime is to be another edition of the Liberal regime with the exercise of a little strength here and there, they had better cry halt. If, however, they intend to work the Act in such a way as to wrest a further instalment at least of self-government from the Government, let them call their programme by any name—by co-operation even pure and simple—all India will applaud them and support them in their endeavours. Let them not parrot-like repeat and swear by the oft-quoted but little understood expression. Let them develop a programme and policy of their own, a policy worthy of the followers of Lokamanya Tilak, place it before the Cawnpore Congress and carry the fight in the name of co-operation or responsive co-operation just as they please. They will be the saviours of India. If, however, they are tired of the present policy which appears to lead nowhere, and hence want a change, they should look not only a little ahead—as Mr. N. C. Kelkar wanted Pandit Motilal to do—but much ahead and keep alive their present programme which stands a chance of very good success after the next elections have secured substantial majorities for the Swarajist Councillors. Politics is a game of patience and those who feel tired almost at the commencement of the contest are not the men to win Swaraj.

STRIKE--RELIEF IN BOMBAY.

Bombay Chronicle Photos.

A queue of mill operatives waiting to receive their tickets for the dole of grain at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

Operatives receiving doles of grain after presentation of their tickets.

AHMEDABAD MILL-OWNERS' GRIEVANCES.

(Continued from page 7.)

textile industry, both masters and workers, in the crisis through which it is passing, is, I think, sufficiently well known, and I much appreciate your recognition of any action which I and my Government have taken to promote the welfare of the industry, and to help it to tide over the present difficult times. We have, as you know, done all that is constitutionally possible to help you, and I fully share your regret that the Government of India have not found it possible to immediately abolish the Excise Duty. No one would have welcomed, more than I should, the suspension of the collection of the Duty this year, but you know as well as I do that that was not the real issue before the Government of India. Had the collection been suspended this year, the Duty could never have been re-imposed, and the Government of India were practically being asked to give up a source of recurring revenue exceeding 2 crores of rupees in the middle of the financial year. This they were unable to do, for reasons which you say are best known to themselves, but which, I think, are also equally well-known to all of us. The Government of India have announced their intention of taking up this question in next year's budget, which, after all, is the proper time for considering questions of revenue and expenditure, and I have every hope that the Legislative Assembly will approve of the proposal to grant your most important industry this relief.

I can only advise you now to see that your case is properly put before the Assembly, and convey to you a friendly warning that the case may not appear to others quite so simple as it appears to you. The question is sure to be asked why an extra burden of 2 crores of rupees a year should be thrown on the general taxpayer, and the proceeds should go to the benefit of one particular industry. This is perhaps stating the point a little crudely, but it is one of the questions your representatives will have to be ready to answer. Reference will no doubt be made to the prosperous years of the industry, when shares soared high in value and large dividends were paid, and it is very probale that the effect of the abolition of the Excise Duty or the further remission of Provincial Contributions will enter into the discussion. I have always maintained, and still maintain, that the question of the Excise Duty and the remission of Provincial Contributions are two entirely different questions, but this may not be the view of those who represent parts of India uninterested in the Excise Duty, but much interested in Provincial Contributions. As I have said before, I shall be very glad to see the Excise Duty abolished, and I hope it will be abolished, but I think it would be a mistake to minimise the strength of the opposition which is likely to be raised in other quarters.

The complaint which you make with regard to the payment of 1/2 per cent in excess of the Statutory figure is one which I am afraid I cannot quite appreciate. I suppose it refers to the valuation of the output of your mills, and if so, this must be a pure question of fact capable of adjustment with the authorities concerned.

COAL TRANSPORT.

With regard to the question of coal transport rates, I fear I can give you no definite reply, as the matter is one that concerns the Government of India. I have had representations on this subject made to me from other industrial centres in the Presidency, and I quite agree that the supply of cheap coal is of vital importance to the welfare of your industry. Any official representation you may make on the subject will be transmitted to the proper quarter, and I am prepared to personally represent your arguments to the Railway Board.

The adequate representation of all interest on Legislative bodies is a very difficult one, and is not capable of adjustment except at considerable intervals and with due regard to the composition of each legislative body as a whole. I note that your representation on the Legislative Assembly is equal to that of the Millowners' of Bombay, and I can only suggest that you make common cause with them, and prepare a case for the consideration of the Government of India when a revision of the constitution takes place.

WELFARE OF WORKMEN.

I congratulate you on the interest you are taking in the moral and material welfare of you workmen. I regard it not only as a duty, but as a matter of good business policy to improve the conditions in which your workmen live, and to educate up a mode intelligent class of operatives. In so doing, I am confident that you will not only earn their gratitude, but you will find that money so spent is well spent, and in the end will bring not only material profit to yourselves, but lasting benefit to the people of Ahmedabad.

In this connection I am glad to think that considerable progress, is being also made in Bombay, and that the urgent necessity for an increase in the number of crenches is recognised by the millowners. The question of child welfare is one of the most important to-day in India, and employing, as you do, so many factory workers, you can, and I am sure will, give every assistance to help the children of your employees to a fair start in life.

Gentlemen, our industry is one of the most important, if not the most important indigenous industry in India. Even as Government has responsibilities to you, so have you responsibilities to Government and to the community. I am glad indeed to hear of your hearty co-operation and support in all measures affecting the welfare of the country and people, and I am convinced that, if we all work together, there will be no doubt of the future, I can assure you that I sincerely hope this, our first visit, will not be our last. It has given great pleasure to Her Excellency and myself to meet you personally, and, while again thanking you for your welcome, I particularly desire to express to you my gratitude for the very kind words you have used in greeting Lady Wilson to Ahmedabad.

TURKEY'S DESTINY.

(Continued from previous page.)

Indian Khilafat movement is wrongly resented by some Hindu leaders. Its significance is the same as that of the resolution about China. Both of them constitute two definite steps towards the realisation of an Asiatic Federation, the League of the oppressed against the oppressors. The slogan of "No war against Turkey" is but a link in the claim of Asiatic Federation scheme, without the realisation of which scheme, India cannot achieve her freedom.

HERD-MENTALITY.

In one of the cities of Anatolia, during his travels, Gazhi Pasha was welcomed by enthusiastic speakers, one of whom addressed him thus:—"If Mohammed (Peace be on him) had not been the last of prophets, I would have called you, oh Mustefa Kemal, the prophet of our age." Hearing these words, one of the audience blurted out "Mustefa Kemal! You are the prophet of the Turks" and he was cheered by the cringing onlookers who have no brains of their own, but follow others with a herd-mentality. Their fawning becomes all the more abominable when one considers what the Ghazi himself had spoken regarding his actions a few moments before the manifestation of this servile civility. He had said:—"The way I have asked you, my countrymen, to follow, is not the way that I have devised for you. It is the path which circumstances oblige us to pursue. The only thing that I have done, is that I have pointed it out to you."

BYE-ELECTIONS IN STAMBOUL.

In Turkey, the election to the National Assembly does not take place by means of a direct vote of the voters. In place of a direct election, a "two-degree system" exists. The political parties (now, of course, the People's Party alone) present the name of more than one candidate for each vacant seat. The voters approve or reject these nominees. Those nominees who are approved of, are called "second-degree representatives" and elect one from among themselves as the first degree representative for the vacancy in the Assembly to represent their constituency. If the same seat again falls vacant, a direct appeal to the voters themselves is not made, but the "second-degree representatives" are asked to elect one from among themselves as the first degree representative to fill up the vacancy. It may be remembered that the non-extinct or rather suppressed Progressive Republican Party (Opposition) was against this system of election. In the Stamboul constituency, two seats fell vacant this year. The second-degree representatives were asked to elect two representatives for the vacancies, which was duly done. But these "second-degree representatives" of Stamboul (some 900 in number) have signed a petition to be presented to the National Assembly asking those representatives of Stamboul who had joined the Opposition to resign their seats in the Parliament. Rauf Bey, Kiazim Kara Beker Pasha, Raafet Pasha, Adnan Bey, Ali Fuad Pasha are the Stamboul representatives who organised the dead Opposition. But the Turkish constitution (like other constitutions of the world except the Soviet constitution) does not give such powers to the electors as may entitle them to recall their representatives during the life-time of the Parliament.

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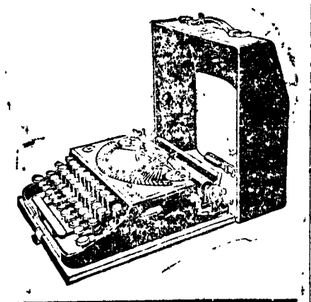

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KATHIAWAR LETTER.

MONTESSORI CONFERENCE.

RAJKOT'S EXAMPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 11.

Bhavnagar, as usual, is maintaining its record in almost all fields of public activity in Kathiawar. The Balmandir that is being conducted in Bhavnagar by Mr. G. B. Badheka of Daxinamurti Bhavan is a model institution of its kind in Gujarat. For all lovers of new ideals in education, it has veritably been a place of pilgrimage, and fairly well has it stood the test last week under the critical gaze of a number of distinguished educationists who attended the Montessori Conference under the presidentship of Mrs. Saraladevi Ambalal Sarabhai of Ahmedabad. This Conference, which was the first effort in that line in the whole of India, concluded its sittings yesterday under happiest auspices. The Presidential speech was a clear, yet concise exposition of the Montessori method and bespoke an amount of labour and study for the wife of a wealthy millowner. Essays on various problems that arose out of the practice of this well-known method in various parts of Gujarat were read before the Conference and bore a stamp of deep study and earnest-thinking. A practical demonstration of the results of this method on the children of Mr. Badheka's school was very interesting and was well able to provide many points of illustration in proofs of the theories that were previously advanced in the discussions. Mr. Girijashanker Badheka, who has been an acknowledged authority in this method for the past five years, was bombarded with a series of questions bearing on this method and had to pass through a very hard time when difficulties of all sorts were raised. He came out successfully out of this with quite a fair number of good sallies and a few witticisms. Sir Prabhashanker, who, as he declared, was compelled against all canons of the Montessori method to rise to speak before an audience of distinguished educationists, treated them with many interesting illustrations of the method as applied in matters political. He said he had resorted to this method before he ever heard the name of Dr. Montessori and had found from experience that this was the method that ultimately paid. The self-effacement that the teacher has to practise under this system is the exact lesson that a political ought to bear in mind when dealing with questions of moment in politics. As a child figures prominently under this method, so must people take the first place in the thoughts and action of a King. The speech was much appreciated. The representatives of the leading educational institutions in Kathiawar and Gujarat have left this place with minds stored with best impressions of the Balmandir and the Montessori method.

THE PEOPLE'S SOVEREIGN.

Plague is subsiding in Rajkot. It has left many gruesome tales behind. But one thing has left a deep impress upon the hearts of the people, and it will never be forgotten. His Highness Lakhajirajji never left his post of duty when the fearful scourge was at its highest. He went from house to house, found out patients who were suffering and in need, gave them medicines, arranged for their wants and whenever a contingency arose he lent his shoulder for the disposal of the dead bodies. Rajkot, indeed, has secured a sovereign who will long be remembered after the storm and stress is over.

DIAMOND JUBILEE IN GONDAL.

Scarcely have the wounds of the Gondal Hindoos been dressed, scarcely have the people of Dhorajee been lulled after the storms of agitation, before a pompous and insincere Jubilee celebration has been forced upon the people of the State. Time-servers are not wanting in Indian States who would ruthlessly trample upon the deepest sentiments of the people. Thousands that these people have been pleased to spend upon pandals and electric fittings are like pouring oil upon troubled waters. The populace is crying for justice and a clean purging of the manifold evils that have crept into the Gondal Administration. Shades of renowned Kumbhaji, why are they weeping? The ancient glories are lying low for the present. "How long, how long ere thralls be free", as the Poet cries, is the cry of anguish that breaks forth from thousands of throats.

THE POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The Kathiawar Political Conference, which has practically eschewed politics from its present-day programme excepting in the conversations that are informally carried on now and then between its august President and some of the Princes who stand charged with many forms of mis-government before the bar of public opinion, has this year entered upon an active career of constructive work. The Executive Committee in its Ahmedabad sitting has, under the inspiration of Mahatmajee, sanctioned a budget of Rs. 84,000 for the same in this year. Some of the workers, notably those in the States of Gondal and Bhavnagar as well as those who belong to the Dominions of the Gaikwad, are busy going round the villages and asking the peasantry to stock enough quantities of cotton to be manufactured by the process of hand-spinning and hand-weaving into cloth for the use of their families. The workers, by way of a bounty, promise them Charkhas for those villages which collect more than ten maunds of cotton for family use. They also give the Kedutś half the value of labour in carding and weaving. This means that each village, who saves one maund of cotton from the produce of his fields, is able to receive Rs. 5 to 6 as a bounty for the resuscitation of the vital village industries. The propaganda is going on briskly and the task of organisation has been taken in hand. About a thousand villages will have been reached by the workers for this work of supreme importance, and by the time the year is over there will be thousands of families of poor farmers who will be blessing the name of the Conference for giving them back their lost occupation and for helping them to employ profitably six months in the year which, at present they are compelled to devote to idleness.

JUNAGAD OR PORBUNDER?

People are asking, as the time for the holding of the next annual session of the Kathiawad Political Conference is approaching nearer, whether the Conference is going to be held regularly at the end of the year. There are many enquiries about the venue of the Conference. The workers of Sorath, especially those of the premier State of the Province, have invited the next session to their province from the platform of the last Conference. People are wondering when the Reception Committee is going to be formed and whether it will after all be held in Junagad at all. There seems to be a lull, as usual, in that State after a little heart-burning on the part of the Khedutś on account of the reported move of the local authorities to change the system of Vighoti for that of Bhaghatai, and no one seems to be stirring to start in the direction abovementioned. Sheikh Muhammedbhai who has been known to be on the whole a sympathetic officer, after his installation on the gadi of a Diwan, has inspired some confidence in the educated classes of the province as regards his good intentions towards our budding politicians and it is not unlikely that he will be pleased to follow into the footsteps of the sagacious Administrator of the Bhavnagar State by actively assisting in the holding of the next session of the Conference in Junagad.

DRY BHAVNAGAR.

The late-lamented Maharaja of Bhavnagar, whose interest in the welfare of the subjects is so well-known, had perpetuated his memory into the hearts of his people by his notification which prohibited the manufacture, sale and use of country liquor in the jurisdiction of the State. This policy, though praiseworthy in its origin, kept a loop-hole open for those who desired to defeat it. The import of foreign liquor was not penalised under the original orders. This caused a great increase in its imports and there were cases in which some prominent people were found out to be involved in its illicit manufacture. The public demanded total prohibition and the Council of Administration was considering the question for the last two years. At last the Durbar has published the glad tidings of their resolve to root out the much-hated evil. The manufacture, import and use of foreign liquor has been brought under the sway of the criminal code and a clean sweep has been made by the authorities of the evil of smuggling also which followed the policy of prohibition in its trail by permitting the magistrate to offer a part of the fines imposed to those who had detected the criminals. This step is undoubtedly very laudable and the people, not only of the State but of the whole of Kathiawad will deeply cherish with grateful memory this noble act of the Council of Bhavnagar Administration. There is one suggestion, which the authorities will do well to consider deeply. They have empowered the Chief Medical Officer of the State to supply foreign liquor to those who apply to him for the same. So far as is known, there are no rules which regulate this system of dole blessed by its official auspices, and already it is freely rumoured that much misuse is being made of this permission. It is to be devoutly hoped that the Chief Medical Officer will be instructed to restrict his doles to those who require them for absolutely medicinal purposes.

GOVT'S "MISLEADING ARGUMENTS."

TELEGRAPHISTS' MEETING.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

An extraordinary meeting of the All India Telegraph Union was held to-day. The attendance was very large and the meeting was lively all through. The meeting considered the situation created by the communique issued by Government concerning the acceptance of the recommendations of the Ryan Committee and after long discussion passed resolutions thanking Government and the Director General and emphasising that the Union was of opinion that the argument put forward by the Government in reply to the Union's representations was not at all convincing and in many respects misleading and one sided and stated that the acceptance of the recommendations of the Ryan Committee would be inimical to the interests as well as efficiency of the service. Another resolution further assured the public and Government of their loyal co-operation and called upon their Central committee to issue a suitable rejoinder explaining the position of the Union as well as the view of the staff on the recommendations of the Ryan Committee. The All-India Telegraph Union in a lengthy rejoinder explained the situation from the standpoint of the telegraphists and appealed to the public and the Government not to judge them in haste but to give them credit for the most loyal and faithful service under the most trying circumstances.—A. P.

"THE TELEGRAPH TROUBLE"

To THE "EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—Your leader of November 13, has presumably disturbed the consciences of some sentive folk for its candour. No doubt, Mr. A. W. Collins "with all respect to your erudite opinion" means well in putting the case for the telegraphists in the best way imaginable, but he should understand that the scheme embarked upon of delaying messages not from "caprice or pique because they entertain too great a regard for public opinion and sympathy" is not permissible in any circumstances. The public more than the Government stand to lose by these tactics and it cannot improve the case for the telegraphists, in the public eye, if resort be had to such methods of forcing the hands of Government. The proper thing for the discontents to do is to resign their posts on a month's notice if they are not prepared unreservedly to accept the recommendations of the Ryan Committee and make room for others. Comparatively the Telegraph Department in the pay and prospects offered to signallers is ahead of many other Government Departments, besides these men are given free quarters or house rent in lieu thereof. Their prospects are certainly better than the hard worked clerks of the Department including its Postal side. It is reassuring to learn that Government are prepared in the eventuality of a strike being precipitated, though it is certain wiser counsels will prevail to prevent such contingency.

Yours, etc.,

PUBLIC INTEREST.

JOURNALISTS BOYCOTT MUSSOLINI.

PROTEST AGAINST SUPPRESSION OF FREEDOM OF ITALIAN PRESS.

Mr. G. E. Slocombe, the special correspondent of the "Daily Herald" at Locorno wired as follows to his journal on October 16th:—

A quite unprecedented incident occurred here to-day, when the Fascist Dictator of Italy was openly boycotted by the representatives of a large number of leading journals of the world as a protest against the suppression of the free Press in Italy.

The movement began upon the initiative of the Socialist correspondents here, as I reported yesterday, and rapidly spread to correspondents of newspapers of all shades of opinion, except the violently reactionary organs.

Accordingly the British correspondents, including those of the news agencies, unanimously abstained from attending Signor Mussolini's Press reception at noon today. The only exception was the Rome correspondent of one British Liberal organ, whose life in Italy would have been rendered intolerable if he had not attended.

All the French news agency correspondents took part in the boycott, and a number of other French journalists. All the American special correspondents abstained except one, and a great number of famous German, Dutch, South American, and Scandinavian journalists followed suit.

The staging of this boycott was intensely dramatic. Over a hundred journalists crowded the hall of the Grand Hotel this morning to await Signor Mussolini's descent from the first floor where he had been conferring with Mr. Chamberlain and M. Briand.

The dictator had evidently been warned of the organisation of the boycott, and when he appeared on the staircase of the hotel he was pale and nervous despite the theatrical Caesarian manner in which he descended the steps.

Amid a sudden deadly silence he strutted into the reception room, followed only by a stage crowd of Fascist adherents and several representatives of the more reactionary journals.

Shortly afterwards Signor Mussolini emerged at the head of a procession of Fascisti, and, walking abruptly across the hall, confronted your Special Correspondent, whom he had met at earlier conferences.

The following dialogue ensued:—

"Is Communism still going strong?"

"I cannot say."

"Why not?"

"Because I am not a Communist."

"Then I am mistaken."

"Yes, you are mistaken——"

to which a Dutch correspondent added, "That often happens to you, Signor Mussolini."

The Dictator turned on his heel and hurriedly left the hall.

Thus, the first public boycott ever organised as a protest by the world's Press against the criminal dictatorship of Italy drew from Signor Mussolini an equally public exhibition of his chagrin.

SOCIALIST TRIBUTE.

The gesture of disapproval of Signor Mussolini was carried a stage further this afternoon by a delegation of Italian and Swiss Socialist journalists, and Italian exiles in Switzerland who visited the Grand Hotel to offer Mr. Vandervelde, the Socialist Foreign Minister of Belgium, a bouquet of red flowers as a token of sympathy for the Socialist International's indignation over the murder of Matteotti.

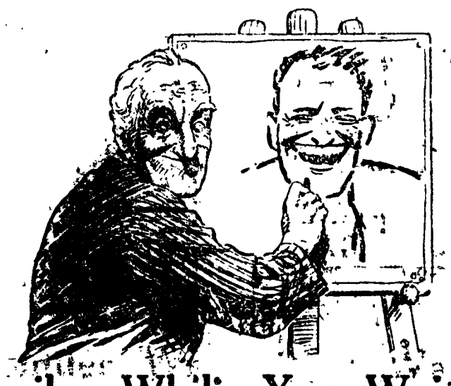
I have already reported M. Vandervelde's decision to avoid all contact with Signor Mussolini. The fact that he consented to receive this delegation is a further indication of this hostility to the Italian Dictator.

The other day, I understand, the Italian correspondent of the "Peuple," the Belgian Socialist paper, was arrested at Pallanza, and that as the result of demarches by the Belgian delegation here the Italian Government has decided to release him.

ECONOMISTS' CONFERENCE.

The Ninth Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association will be held at Madras under the auspices of the University of Madras on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th January 1926. H. E. Lord Goschen, the Governor of Madras, will open the proceedings of the Conference. Prof. C. J. Hamilton, I.E.S. of Patna will preside over the deliberations. The following subjects have been selected for discussion at the Conference:

(1) Indian Official Statistics, (2) Rural Economics, (3) External Capital in India, (4) The Problem of Second Chambers in India, (5) Principles of Federalism and their applicability to India.



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SIR MAURICE HAYWARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the complete silence of the Swarajist group, a disgusting farce of mutual compliments, high praises, adulation and adoration was enacted on the Bombay Legislative Council by the Johukum-wallas of the Government, who were there in full force to honour their chief, Sir Maurice Hayward on his "successful" handling of the portfolio. The "achievements" of Sir Maurice Hayward, we dare say may be many, out of which the most prominent is the standing monument, viz., the Visapur Jail. Dear readers can you for a moment conceive of the gruesome picture of what has until recently been going on in that Hell on God's beautiful earth—the Bastille of India under the bureaucratic sway of Sir Maurice Hayward?

Who does not now fully realize the horribly atrocious and brutally barbarous system of enchaining about 1,200 human beings every night in a row of 100 each with a long iron chain with all its concomitant horrors perpetrated on prisoners both political and otherwise for the last twenty years at Visapur. The same Sir Maurice Hayward point blank and persistently refused in the Poona Council two years back to do away with the atrocious bell chaining system on the most miserable plea that Government had no money for humane changes in the said jail of building sleeping sheds. Oh! how many Englishmen in India fully realize the gravity and enormity of the second best "achievements" of Jail authorities headed by Sir Maurice Hayward at Visapur of compelling every morning three prisoners together simultaneously of occupying one iron hat-like box and answering nature's call within three minutes with the merciless beating of 'dandas' by wardens in the presence of all other prisoners?

If Sir Maurice Hayward's Jail Department had dealt out this treatment on half a dozen white-skinned prisoners at Visapur, especially the bell chain system of tying together human cattle at night, and the latrine basin horrors, a terrible hue and cry would have at once been raised in Anglo-India and in England and America to boot, from the Press and Pulpit which would have surpassed the seismic shock of Japan. Demands of recall of the Viceroys and the Governors would have been made by the Press, the Pulpit would have resounded with the cry of divine retribution and British women, headed by suffragists, would have held public meetings sympathising with their "dear boys" in a far off heathenish country. The English-speaking nation would have asked for an impeachment of those who dared to defy public opinion by a mad policy. But the case of India is different. A human and sympathetic person Sir Leslie Wilson, the present Governor, came to the rescue of the sufferers and instituted several humane reforms immediately in the said scandalous Jail administration, after a personal interview which he readily granted to me at Ganeshkhind.

Whilst he is overwhelmed with encomiums by a few flatterers one is reminded of the most telling and pointed charges levelled against this departing bureaucrat by Mr. Horniman which he never had the courage to meet in the public.—Yours, etc.

ARDESHIR B. CHOTHIA.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, Nov. 11.—Our market has continued quiet during the period under review and clearances have again fallen off, while values are barely steady.

The Dhootie section, which last week attracted a fair amount of attention, is now easier and the demand for both ready and shipment parcels is not quite so brisk.

A limited business has been booked in most styles for the January/February/March position at cheap rates, but enquiry for more distant shipment is only small.

Home quotations are steadier, in sympathy with Cotton, and needy sellers are now difficult to locate, most manufacturers having sufficient orders on the books to fill their requirements for the next 3 or 4 months.

Grey Shirtings.—There is very little demand from any of the up-country centres and clearances are consequently poor. Business has been negotiated for the heavier styles for Dec./January at low rates.

Grey Dhooties.—During the early part of the week the offtake was good with prices well maintained, but latterly sales have diminished and the tendency is easier. Business is recorded for January/March, but sellers now require February/April.

Whites.—Enquiry is very meagre and rates have registered a decline of 1 to 2 annas for ready parcels, whereas those for February/March, for which a fair volume has been booked, have appreciated slightly.

Miscellaneous.—Retail sales have fallen away somewhat although prices for all varieties have remains steady. The demand for cold season goods is almost over, while that for Prints, Voiles and similar cloths is now in full swing and good bookings are reported for February/April in these styles.

Yarn.—The market is quiet with clearances very restricted and no new business recorded, while values are unchanged.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn.—

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½ 38 16 by 13 lbs. Rs. 9/5 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 12/8 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 13 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 15/4 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 16/6 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 17/5 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 lbs Rs. 7/10 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs 40,000 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 25/15 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 98 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 21 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 99 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 22 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. Raja 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 9/8 per piece.

The prices quoted for Wh. Shtgs. are, however, for purretail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

There has been a little more activity noticeable in our Local Yarn market during the period under review and clearances have improved somewhat.

Sales, which fell away for a few days, have again increased and values remain steady, with little enquiry for outports is evidence.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s Rs. 3-10-6 to Rs. 3-14-6
Mule 12½s Rs. 3-12-6 to Rs. 4-1-6
Mule 14½s Rs. 3-15-6 to Rs. 4-3-6
Mule 16½s Rs. 4-3-6 to Rs. 4-7-6
Mule 20½s Rs. 4-8-6 to Rs. 4-12-0
Mule 22½ Rs. 4-11-6 to Rs. 4-15-6

COAL.

The market remains dull. Raisings are good and wagons plentiful.

The following are nominal prices now ruling:—

Dsherghur—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 5.8 to Rs. 6.
11 and 12 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.
10 Seam Jherriah—Rs. 3.8 to Rs. 4.
Raneegunge—Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.

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of 36 years' fame all over the world.
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Dear Sirs,

I am extremely pleased to inform you that we have tried your famous Asthma cure, 4 weeks' specific, and as a result the long standing Asthma is cured radically.

Yours faithfully,
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25-11-1919.

Note.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

Sprains, Bruises

Rely on Sloan's to Kill the Pain— No rubbing

You get quick relief from painful Sprains, Strains and Bruises with Sloan's Liniment. Lay on gently a little Sloan's—instantly you feel its warming, soothing influence at work—congestion is dispersed—swelling reduced—and the pain goes with amazing rapidity.

No painful rubbing—no waiting—Sloan's Liniment brings relief and comfort the moment you use it.

That is why Sloan's is kept handy by thousands of men and women, ready if need be to quell a riot of pain from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica or Neuritis as well as to stop the pain and prevent swelling and congestion due to sprains, strains or bruises. Use Sloan's—it is *your protection* from pain.

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Mr. J. Thacker, St. Patrick's House, St. Paul's Road, Peterboro writes:—"I had a fall and badly bruised and sprained my knee. I tried nearly everything without effect, but after using Sloan's Liniment, I found great relief. There is nothing better than Sloan's Liniment"

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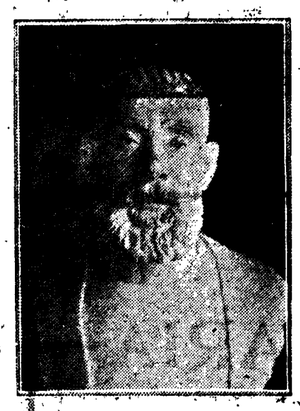

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Be glad that some supernatural power is ready, in your house. It is a very strong invisible power and you can carry it in your pocket ring or pocket. By its control all divine powers unite in you to fulfil your acts and wishes.

I have thousands of testimonials and certificates with me testifying to thousands of persons who have benefitted by its use. This charm (Talisman) can not be prepared at any time but it is prepared only when the sun comes at its original place (Burj Hamal or Mesh Roshi) when during a short time it is prepared at the cost of great trouble and sacrifice. The charm has many excellent properties and effects:

For example:—

(1) By keeping it with you, in a very short time you will see that you acquire profits and get much more and if in service you will get more power and higher promotions.
(2) By keeping this Charm no one can continue to be poor but he must rise.
(3) If shop-keepers keep it in their Cash boxes they will find nine in one on the very day, i.e.,—they will find an increase in the cash on the very day.
(4) By its possession men without business will get good chances for service etc.
(5) Just as an iron bar shelters the big building offices etc. against the electric storms and thunders, this Charm saves one against many diseases i.e. Plague, Cholera, consumption, convulsions and sudden deaths, difficulties, misfortunes and miseries.
(6) Man or woman will easily and quickly unite into marriages by its possession.
(7) This Talisman will help to pass in all sorts of examinations.
(8) In races and in lotteries there is nothing equal to it.
(9) You will get great honour in courts and durbars.
(10) You will gain great and certain victories over your enemies.

In short this Charm is a Divine Gift in every effort and in every action.

You must have heard this Charm is a thing of ancient times; and is now revised at the risk of one's life and arranged according to the principles of present astrology.

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Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

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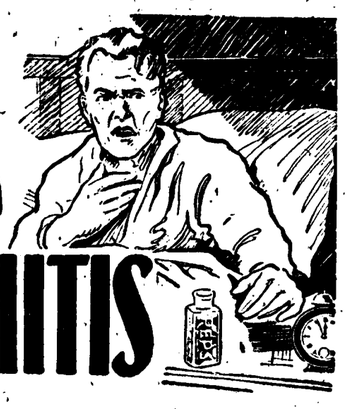
PEPS Banish BRONCHITIS



IT is an awful feeling to be conscious of bronchitis tightening its grip on your chest, and the breathing becoming more and more obstructed by the accumulation of phlegm and mucus in the windpipe and throat.

Coughing can't be kept up long without injury to the tissues. Cough you must, though your eyes feel bursting by the racking exertion, your head aches, and your chest is painful at the back, front and sides.

The first symptom of the acute form is *tightness or soreness of the chest* right behind the upper part of the breast bone, with a little hoarseness and tickling at the back of the throat, and with this is a very annoying hacking, dry cough which sets up inflammation.

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Bronchitis gets more distressing as winter approaches unless the sufferer adopts the proper treatment, which is supplied by Peps, the wonderful breathe-able remedy.

When the handy little Peps tablet is stripped of its silver jacket and placed in the mouth, powerful medicinal fumes are given off which impregnate the air we breathe with all the chest-strengthening virtues of the pine forest, and as this medicinal air is breathed down the windpipe (where liquid medicine cannot pass), *the cure is at once begun.*

The obstructive phlegm is loosened and expectorated from the bronchial tubes; breathing is made easy; and an end is quickly put to the chest-racking cough. Peps completely banish all the terrors of bronchitis.

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Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

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BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILA

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Purifying the Blood and Humors

It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

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